The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

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☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1874. NO. 147.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Singerly Printing Bill Passed by the Senate.

Consideration of the Centennial Bill.

Seventh Day Baptists' Bill Defeated in the House.

Bills Passed First Reading.

Report of Dimmick Investigating Committee.

Passage by the Senate of the Centennial Bill.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills were read in place as follows:

Mr. Rowland, Authorizing the collection of contributions for charitable purposes.

Mr. Warfel, To provide for the custody of insane persons charged with or convicted of crime.

Mr. Rutan called up the Singerly Printing bill and it passed the Senate finally—yeas 19, nays 9. There will be an evening session for consideration of the Centennial bill.

Later—The Senate this evening passed the Centennial bill, appropriating one million dollars, by a vote of 24 to 7. The nays were Messrs. Albright, Chalfant, Collins, Ermentrout, McKinley, McSherry and Rowland—all Democrats but one.

HOUSE.

The General Appropriation bill passed first reading. It will be so altered in the Senate that the figures in the present bill give but a poor idea of what it will be.

At the afternoon session the following bills passed first reading: The act making appropriations to the Sheltering Arms Home for Deaf Mutes, Pittsburgh, and State Insane Hospital, Warren; to paint the portrait of the Governor; to enable courts to confirm the titles of trustees in certain cases.

The Seventh Day Baptists' bill came next, and was supported by Messrs. Reynolds, Little, Heiges, Webb, Orvis, Brockway, Amerman, Bates and Mitchell, and opposed by Messrs. Wolf, Stranahan and Morgan. The bill was defeated by 34 to 55.

Adjourned.

By Associated Press.]

HARRISBURG, March 4.—The investigating committee made a report to the Legislature implicating Dimmick and Kreiter in an attempt to obtain money from banks.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1874.

In the Senate to-day the bill to punish those who impose on livery stable keepers passed finally, but was afterwards reconsidered and laid over. The vote by which Mr. Fitch's bill was lost last week, for the submission of civil cases to the courts was also reconsidered and laid over, and the Salary bill was also postponed. Some progress had been making in the Insurance bill, but there was so much difference of opinion about it that it, also, was postponed.

The Apportionment bill was reported from committee, but it is not likely to come up for some time.

The Senate then resumed consideration of Mr. Wallace's Corporation bill, and got through it on first reading. The clause allowing the formation of bridge companies to bridge the Delaware was struck out, and two new sections were added, one offered by Mr. Humphreys prohibiting corporations from keeping stores for the sale of other merchandise than that made by themselves, and one offered by Mr. Wallace, authorizing corporations now existing, and whose charters are about to expire, to reorganize under the provisions of this act. The bill was then laid aside for third reading; and as the amendments all have to be printed, the bill cannot come up again until Thursday. Mr. Ermentrout did not offer his amendments, and the bill will probably pass when it comes up again, if the vitality of the clerks is not exhausted by reading it through a third time.

The session of the Senate to-night, on the Centennial bill, was largely attended. The passage of this bill is necessary, it is urged, to show that Pennsylvania is in earnest, and means to bear her share in celebrating the Centennial. Congress lags behind, wofully, in coming up to its duty in the premises; and it seems likely that almost the entire burden of the celebration will have to be borne by Philadelphia and the State. The local jealousy of other States and cities is too great to permit them to vote aid to a celebration in Philadelphia. This local spite reminds one of the gunner in Massillon, who upon the occasion of celebrating the completion of the Fort Wayne Road from Pittsburgh as far west as Massillon—109 miles—refused to fire more than 108 guns. He wasn't going to fire a gun, he protested, "for that infernal mile through Canton."

The House resumed the consideration of the act fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Commonwealth. The question was on the final passage of the bill, which was agreed to—yeas 51, nays 34. [The bill as passed, fixes the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges at $7,000, the District Court at $5,000, separate Orphans' Court Judges at $3,500, and the Associate Judges at $5 per day, but not less than $800 per annum.]

The following bills were read the third time, passed finally and sent to the Senate:

No. 45, An act to provide for changes of venue in criminal and civil cases.

No. 29, Joint resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor of three commissioners to investigate the condition of the bituminous coal mines in this Commonwealth.

No. 20, An act to authorize and require the auditors to publish annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors of the several townships and boroughs of this Commonwealth, and to designate a day to audit, settle and adjust township and borough accounts.

No. 25, An act to provide for the collection of debts against non-resident debtors.

No. 28, An act requiring the judges of the Supreme Court to file written opinions, and the judges of the Supreme Court to designate such of their opinions as they may deem necessary for publication.

No. 42, An act to provide for the election of Lieutenant Governor.

No. 43, An act to define the necessary and proper expenses incident to the nomination and election of Senators, Representatives, State, Judicial and county officers, and to authorize the payment thereof.

No. 49, An act making appropriations for the support of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, and for deficiency in the erection and furnishing new extension.

No. 50, An act making appropriations for the salaries of the officers and improvements of the grounds of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dixmont. Amended by adding the following: That so long as applications in behalf of indigent insane persons are pending for admission to said hospital, no additional patients shall be received.

No. 51, An act making appropriations for the support of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and for repairing building, and curbing and paving, required by city ordinance.

No. 52, An act making appropriations to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg. Amended same as Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

No. 53, An act making an appropriation for the support of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, at Media. Amended by giving the preference to indigent children.

No. 57, An act making appropriation for the maintenance of the Hospital for the Insane for the Northern district of Pennsylvania, at Danville, and for the erection of a wing to same. Amended same as Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

House bill No. 27, entitled An act relating to payment of costs in cases of felony, was considered on third reading and re-committed to the Committee on Judiciary General for amendment.

House bill No. 48, entitled An act to provide for the collection of taxes in the several counties of the Commonwealth, was re-committed to the Committee on Ways and Means.

House bill No. 56 entitled An act to provide for the lawful increase of indebtedness of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, being on third reading,

Mr. Reyburn, for the reason he had previously given, that this bill would entail a large useless expenditure on the city of Philadelphia, moved that it be re-committed to the Committee on Constitutional Reform, which was agreed to.

A similar bill passed the Senate yesterday and was sent to the House to the same committee.

SPECIAL.

CASUALTIES.

Terrible and Fatal Thunder Storm.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KOKOMO, IND., March 4, 1874.

During a thunder storm yesterday afternoon, while William Nesbitt, who resides six miles west of the city, was going home in a two-horse wagon with his wife and two children, he was killed by a stroke of lightning, as was also one of the horses. His wife and children were thrown from the wagon, and his wife was struck blind.

Violent Death of a College Professor.

LEWISTON, ME., March 4.—Rev. N. Balkam, D.D., while riding this morning was thrown from his horse and killed. He was for many years pastor of the Pine street church of this city, and at the time of his death was Professor of Logic and Christian Evidence in Bates College.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1874.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the proceedings of the joint session of the Wisconsin Legislature, asking Congress to provide for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. Referred.

A number of bills for the relief of various persons were reported from the Committee on Claims, and placed on the calendar.

Mr. HARVEY presented a resolution from the Kansas Legislature, asking Congress to take immediate steps for the relief of certain homestead settlers in that State, whose rights are jeopardized by railroad companies. Referred.

Mr. RAMSEY submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard to consider and report upon the expediency of improving the water routes and railway communication from the Mississippi valley to the seaboard, and to regulate commerce among the States by cheapening the transportation between the East and West by improving the navigation of the Mississippi river from its source to the Gulf of Mexico, and lake navigation from Lake Superior to Lake Ontario, and by chartering a double-track freight railroad from the Mississippi river to the ocean at the low maximum rate of six mills per ton per mile. The resolution was laid over.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Carpenter moved that all pending orders be laid aside that he might address the Senate on the Louisiana bill introduced by him.

Mr. CAMERON wished to have the Senate take up and finish the Centennial bill.

The motion of Mr. Carpenter was agreed to, and he proceeded to address the Senate.

Mr. CARPENTER, after reviewing the election returns, said, How would Congress look before the country after deciding that the election was void as to Presidential electors, but legal as to State officials? The Senator from Indiana (Morton) had led the Senate through the first phase, and now seeks to lead it in a counter movement. The Supreme Court of Louisiana was a part of the State government, and when Congress was to inquire whether the government of that State was republican or not, the Supreme Court could no more settle it than the Legislature could. That power was vested exclusively in Congress. Again, the question was not a judicial one at all, but a political one, and must be determined by the political department of the government. The Supreme Court of the United States itself could not settle it, and the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana was not entitled to a moment's consideration. The court had never attempted to decide the question directly, but all it did say, in effect, was that the Lynch board was the legal board. It never said whether that board acted honestly or corruptly. Under the Constitution, the President cannot, of his own volition and without the proper record from a State, determine that an insurrection exists in that State and proceed to put it down. A court of justice could not decide a case between a Senator and himself of two hundred dollars, without a record. Why? Because it was a court of record and had a seal, and certainly the United States was a court of record. The mere cry by telegraph to the President "come and help us," was not sufficient for his interference. He (Carpenter) believed that if the federal troops were withdrawn from Louisiana, Kellogg's government would not stand. There were two questions involved as to the passage of this bill: first, have we power to pass it; second, the expediency of passing it. The Constitution provides that each State shall have a republican form of government, and one of the first requisites of a republican form of government is, that its offices shall be filled by persons elected by the people. He asked every Senator within his hearing, if Congress had not the power to give the people of that State what they had been cheated out of, namely, the right to elect their own officers. Should our government be overthrown, it would be by these steady encroachments. Congress should see at all times that each State had a republican form of government, and any Senator declaring that Congress had not power to interfere now, would declare to Kellogg and his followers, "You can repeat this thing in 1876, and 1880, and in 1884. Congress has no power to set it right." If Congress had no authority to interfere, then the McEnery government could set itself up also by force. Violence was as good a title as fraud, and a little more manly. When a man skulks beneath the soiled robes of a federal judge, he has not the manliness of one who goes out with sword in hand to maintain his position. There was no question in his mind as to the powers of Congress to take up the Constitution of any State and declare whether or not it was republican in form. The power of Congress was supreme. He believed the Kellogg government was held up by the bayonets of the United States, sustained this hour by troops of the United States, and he wanted to know what remedy there was for this difficulty. The Supreme Court of Louisiana was in a conspiracy with Kellogg, and would not inaugurate any more for reform. The State Legislature was in the conspiracy, and it would not do so. The government would not, and the people could not, because federal bayonets were leveled at them. The powers of the federal government were as sovereign, except as limited by the Constitution, as those of the Czar of Russia. Look at the probable effect of Congress saying that it could do nothing in the present condition of Southern States having just emerged from civil war. Would it be safe to say to them, "when you hold your elections next fall, get in by fraud or any way. There is no power to put you out." What greater license could be given to the lawlessness of the land? That element would say, "If that is your game, we will play it," and they would play it under the sanction of Congress. Such action in the present condition of some Southern States would be the most dangerous thing that could be done. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) had said, "Pass this bill and there would be bloodshed in Louisiana." He said the Republicans were all in favor of Kellogg, and respectable Democrats were all in favor of him. If they are, who is to cause the bloodshed? There would be no bloodshed by a new election. The government could enforce it by the army and navy if necessary; if not, this nation had better furl its banner and put its affairs in the hands of a receiver. Was it wise to adjourn this troublesome question into the troubles of a Presidential election? It was not probable that there would be the same unanimity that there was last time, for, as he scanned the political horizon, he thought he could see more than one candidate, and it was not improbable that the vote of Louisiana might change the whole thing. The question should be settled now and put out of the way, as it was neither wise nor prudent to adjourn it. He wanted the Congress of the United States to do its duty and order an honest election, so that the people could have their choice.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he desired to speak on the subject, but yielded to Mr. CAMERON, who moved that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the Centennial bill.

Mr. THURMAN said he also desired to speak on Louisiana affairs, and hoped the Centennial bill would go over until to-morrow.

Mr. Cameron's motion to take up the Centennial bill was agreed to, the pending motion being to refer it to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. THURMAN spoke against referring the bill, and said if it went to that committee, the understanding would be that there should be an appropriation for the celebration, and this he opposed on the ground that Congress had no power under the Constitution to vote money for such purpose. Now that poor clerks were being turned out of the departments to save a few thousand dollars, and he saw them regularly, men and women, with tears in their eyes, not knowing where they were to get their next meal, it was no time for Congress to embark in an enterprise like this, which would afford a little show to Philadelphia.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend the motion to refer, so as to instruct the committee to report a bill making an appropriation of a sufficient amount of money, not to exceed three million dollars to defray the expenses of the American Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Mr. SARGENT moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. CAMERON said that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to remain in session and finish the Centennial bill.

Mr. HITCHCOCK submitted an amendment to the Fortification Appropriation bill, appropriating $50,000 for a post on the north fork of Loop river, Nebraska.

Pending discussion on the Centennial bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, from the Appropriation Committee reported the annual Indian Appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order after the special Legislative Appropriation bill is disposed of.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States, and Mr. ARTHUR concluded the argument begun by him yesterday against the constitutionality of the measure. In conclusion, he announced his opposition to the bill because it would form an unconstitutional and adulterous intercourse of political monopoly with a chartered monopoly, and because it would form an unconstitutional and pernicious interference with commercial freedom and vested rights. But he especially opposed it because it was centralization, and centralization was the sepulchre of liberty.

Mr. POTTER presented the memorial of business men of New York, representing an aggregate capital of over four hundred and seventy million dollars against any increase of irredeemable currency by the government, and protesting against the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing treasury notes without authority of law.

Mr. McKEE, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill concerning the execution of the laws in Utah. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, on a point of order.

Mr. HURLBUT, another member of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, addressed the House in support of the bill, and characterized the argument made by Mr. Arthur against it as an exhibition of the wretched old heresy of extravagant State sovereignty. Unless Congress assumed power to control inter-State commerce, there existed no power under heaven that could control it. If, as had been admitted by Mr. Arthur, these men could not impose restrictions on commerce by exorbitant charges, certainly railroads, the creatures of the State, could not do so, and absolute jurisdiction over the question was vested by the Constitution in Congress.

Without action on the bill the House took a recess till half-past seven, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill revising the statutes.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Zanesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 4, 1874.

Without any public notice, several hundred ladies assembled at the Methodist church this afternoon. The meeting was called for Thursday. The liquor dealers and saloon keepers have held a meeting and passed a resolution to take the names of all ladies engaged in this movement, and publish them, so that the liquor interest may cut off their patronage from their fathers and husbands, and prosecute the husbands of ladies who interfere with their business by praying. A deep feeling pervades the city, and the first ladies are actively engaged in the movement.

West Jefferson, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST JEFFERSON, O., March 4, 1874.

The two last of our eight saloons surrendered to the ladies to-night. Bells are ringing and the town is wild with excitement.

Plymouth, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, O., March 4, 1874.

Thirty ladies of the Temperance League held devotional exercises in the drug stores to-day, but were refused admittance to the saloons. The druggists signify their willingness to sign what is known as the Dayton pledge.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., March 4, 1874.

A joint meeting of ladies and citizens of this city and Mt. Union was held yesterday afternoon and evening, in the Concert Hall. Mrs. Rev. M. McClellan Brown, wife of the editor of the Alliance *Monitor*, presided, and Mrs. Dr. Rice, of Mt. Union, was Secretary. An Executive Committee of thirteen ladies, and an Advisory Committee constituted from ministers of the several churches, were appointed. Large and enthusiastic audiences were present at both meetings, addressed by the president and other ladies, and several of the clergy and citizens. Among those participating were Dr. Harthshorn, President of the Mt. Union College, Rev. W. K. Brown, proprietor of the Alliance *Monitor*, Mrs. Dr. Hunter, wife of the editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, and ladies and business men generally. A meeting was appointed for nine o'clock to-day, which was largely attended, the business houses being mostly closed. To-night a meeting was held in the opera house. Two hundred names are enrolled to serve during the war. The Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Ohio has called for fasting and prayer in the jurisdiction of Ohio on the 13th of March.

Cadiz, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ, O., March 4, 1874.

There is great excitement here. Bells are ringing, cannon are firing and all are rejoicing. All the saloonists but one have surrendered. Two hundred women are now praying at the last saloon. The crusaders have been out in force but two days. No such thing as fail, where the women will turn out to sing and pray as they have done here.

Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., March 4, 1874.

The women's crusade against rum is making marked progress at this point. A large meeting was held in the United Presbyterian church last evening, at which about thirty of the first women of the place volunteered to take the work in hand and prosecute it to the end. The women held a meeting in the Presbyterian church this afternoon for conference and prayer. There is a large union temperance meeting at the Baptist Church to-night, and one at the Presbyterian church on to-morrow evening. The business men of the place have pledged $1,000 to the work, and more will be forthcoming if needed. The feeling on this subject is growing more earnest here, and the dram shops must fall.

Columbus.

COLUMBUS, March 4.—The women's crusade was continued this morning, their courage being increased previous to beginning their march by news that Mr. Upton, proprietor of the Zettler House, who has declared that he would do all he could in opposition to the movement, had, without being asked, taken down his bar and stopped the sale of liquor. Farr's billiard room was first visited. The ladies were well received and sang and prayed, but Farr refused to sign the pledge. Marsette's and Neiderlander's drinking places were visited, but both refused to sign the pledges. The ladies prayed and sang at each place, kneeling on the frightfully muddy pavement. The saloon kept by Antoine Chappa, an Italian, was also visited, but Chappa, scenting the battle from afar, hurriedly shut up shop and refused to be seen. Prayers were offered for him.

It is understood that the liquor dealers held a meeting last night and resolved to treat the ladies courteously, but not to admit them to their places. A prominent preacher of the city forced himself into the procession this morning, thereby doing more harm than good.

COLUMBUS, March 4.—At three o'clock one hundred and fifty ladies renewed the crusade. Before the procession got one square from the church dense crowds of curiosity seekers, men, women and children surrounded them, making progress almost impossible. At several points on High street, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the police, the sidewalks were completely jammed with noisy and not very select crowds. It is highly probable that if it had not been for the police it would have been necessary to abandon anything like united work. Five saloons were visited and the proprietors talked and prayed with, but no signatures to the pledge were obtained. One Italian agreed not to sell liquor after his present stock was sold. At one saloon a crowd of men made an attempt to drown the prayers and singing by cheering, but they were suppressed by the proprietors, who at first were very defiant but afterwards insisted that the ladies should be treated with respect. The druggists of the city held meetings to-day to consider the situation, and twelve of them signed a pledge not to sell or give away any alcoholic liquors except for medicinal, chemical, mechanical or sacramental purposes, and in either case to parties personally known to the druggist, or upon a physician's prescription. Those signing the pledge embrace nearly all the prominent druggists of the city.

At a prayer meeting this afternoon, a committee was appointed to call on the General Assembly relative to the movement. It is reported that they had interviewed several legislators, and were told that before any special privileges to hold service in the State House could be granted, they must know just what services would be held.

Colonel W. H. Free, of New Lexington, who has recently become converted to temperance, made a rousing speech attracting general attention. He admitted that he had been a drunkard for the past six years, and had twice been attacked with delirium tremens, but after persistent efforts had conquered the vice, and was now living a sober life, doing what he could to save others.

Jacobs, proprietor of a wine room, to show his contempt for the crusaders, has placed a brilliant headlight in the second story of his building on Town street.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 4.—The Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society to-day adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, inasmuch as women and children are the chief sufferers of the untold evils of intemperance, it is eminently appropriate that the female sex should take the most active part in the efforts of the day for suppressing this universally acknowledged immorality, and we look with deep interest on the women's movement in regard to temperance reform and cherish the hope that a Divine Providence will direct and overrule it for permanent good.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, no great success in temperance reform can be expected unless the Christian church and ministry take a decided stand on total abstinence.

Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, MASS., March 4.—This city, after a two days' session, has decided to abandon the Dio Lewis plan of operations against liquor dealers, and have adopted a new and entirely original plan. A large committee has been organized, and, in sub-committees of two or three, it is proposed to first visit the owners of buildings occupied by liquor dealers and by prayer and intercession induce them to sign a builder's pledge not to let their premises to any for the sale of liquor. They will also visit the dealers at their homes. The movement is to be private and no street work will be done.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, March 4, 1874.

The bill to authorize the citizens of Mahoning county to remove the county seat to Youngstown was passed by the House of Representatives to-day, by a vote of 53 yeas to 47 nays, barely enough to carry it. It was the hardest fought battle of the season, and the friends of Youngstown felt correspondingly jubilant over the result. No doubt is felt of its passage by the Senate.

Discovery of Iron Ore.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EMMETTSBURG, MD., March 4, 1874.

Iron ore of superior quality and in great abundance has been discovered in the northern part of Frederick county, Maryland, and Adams county, Pennsylvania, adjoining. The land has been leased to parties who are about erecting a rolling mill here. The Emmettsburg Branch Railroad will be completed during this spring.

Cheese and Fish.

The largest stock of fish and the best New York Goshen cheese can be found at the Checkered Front. See advertisement. T. C. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP

Applicants all Leave the Capital.

Forthcoming Speech of General Garfield.

Unnecessary Extravagance and Enormous Deficiencies.

Increase of Clerical Force in the Treasury Department.

The Tanner Brake Extension.

Claim for Damages Suffered from Chinese Pirates.

Opposition of Sale of Gold by Secretary Richardson.

Chief Justice Waite Takes the Oath.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1874.

The District Attorneyship.

The last of the rival applicants for the District Attorneyship who have been here, left for home to-night, having probably realized the fact that their presence is of no advantage. There have, as yet, been no delegations in the city in the interest of any one, and probably will not be, as the recommendations in the possession of the Department of Justice and Senator Scott are sufficient. The Attorney General has signified his wish that Senator Scott should recommend the most suitable person.

Speech of General Garfield To-Day.

General Garfield will to-morrow make an effort to call up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and will open the discussion in a carefully prepared speech. The chairman will go back to the earlier days, and point out many interesting facts connected with the appropriation of public money. He will show that not only has there been unnecessary extravagance, but that independent of these sums, enormous deficiencies have been put in, and that almost daily requests come from the Executive Departments asking for new appropriations of money. General Garfield will treat very fully on the civil service, and especially the number of clerks in the various departments. He will show that the Treasury Department has not regulated its force according to the extent of business, but has kept it up to an inexcusably high figure. The chairman has prepared a statement showing that in 1860 there were 410 clerks; in 1868, 2,064, and last year, 1,875 in the Treasury Department. The total itself and the ratio of increase are considered entirely out of proportion.

The Tanner Brake Extension.

The Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has been in the city for several days representing the interests of the Reading Company against the Tanner brake extension. This important case has called out the opposition of the leading railroad men in the country, as the granting of the extension would result in the most extortionate demands.

The Pacific Mail

Steamship subsidy business will have another investigation, as the report of last year was unsatisfactory.

Damages by Chinese Pirates.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House to-day had under further consideration the bill pending to pay for certain vessels destroyed by Chinese pirates. The claimants asks that this may be paid out of the Chinese indemnity fund, which is now in the Treasury of the United States. Against this there are two parties, one in favor of keeping the money in the Treasury, and the other in favor of returning it to China to be used in the interest of education. No action was taken by the committee, and between the two adverse interests opposing it, the prospect for the claimants is not of the most favorable character.

Opposition to Sale of Gold.

The order of the Secretary of the Treasury to sell four millions of gold does not meet with favor from the business community at large. Dispatches received here take the ground that these sales will do no good, as the currency realized from them goes into the Treasury and is locked up and put out again as the Secretary sees fit to the disturbance of business. The universal demand is for Congress to define more explicitly the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury in the sales of gold and the use of the reserves.

Loose Legislation.

A bill was passed by the House of Representatives on Tuesday, to use an unexpended balance in the Treasury Department, amounting to over two hundred thousand dollars, for the construction of the San Francisco branch mint building. Mr. Beck and others objected to it on the ground that it was illegal. A few years ago a bill was passed providing that all balances of appropriations contained in annual appropriation bills and made specifically for the service of any fiscal year and remaining unexpended at the expiration of such fiscal year, shall only be applied to the payment of expenses properly incurred during that year, and such balances not needed for the said purposes shall be carried to the surplus fund. It was in direct violation of this law that the bill referred to was passed, because the money had already lapsed into the Treasury.

Judge Story, of Arkansas.

In view of the fact that the petition asking for the impeachment of Judge Story, of Arkansas, is signed by some of the most prominent Republicans of that State; and that the delegation from that State in Congress is almost unanimous in favor of his removal, there has been a good deal of remark upon the fact that Mr. Garfield objected to Mr. Seners resolution for the employment of a clerk and for additional powers, in order that they might investigate this very case. The Attorney General has himself stated that most outrageous frauds have been perpetrated in Western Arkansas, and all through the connivance of the judge of that district. Mr. Sener's resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations to inquire whether it was necessary to make the appropriation asked for, and that committee has not yet reported it back. The Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice is unanimous in the opinion that if there ever was a case that demanded investigation, it is that of the Western Judicial District of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1874.

GAINES VERSUS CUSHING AGAIN.

Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines has entered suit against Caleb Cushing, claiming two hundred thousand dollars for libel, in this, that in one of the recent bills filed by Cushing he charges her with making "wanton and grossly malicious accusation of himself."

PERQUISITES OF NEW YORK CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Jayne, who recently resigned the position of special agent of the United States Treasury Department, has left with the Committee on Ways and Means a statement of the fines, penalties and forfeitures distributed to Collectors, Naval Officers and Surveyors of the port of New York from April 8th, 1861, to November 30th, 1873, from which it appears that there were paid to Collector Hiram Barney $64,000; Simeon Draper, $55,000; Preston King and special deputy, $33,000; Henry A. Smythe, $102,000; Moses H. Grinnell, $41,000; Thomas Murphy, $55,000; Chester A. Arthur, $56,000; Naval Officer George Denison, $11,900; Moses F. Odell, $42,000; John A. Dix, $10,000; Edwin A. Merritt, $41,000; Moses H. Grinnell, $32,000; A. N. Laflin, $94,000; Surveyor Rufus F. Andrews, $65,000; Abram Wakeman, $189,000; Alonzo B. Cornell, $137,000; George N. Sharpe, $3,000.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE TAKES THE OATH.

At noon to-day the Associate Justices, as usual, entered the Supreme Court room, Chief Justice Waite being in the rear. As the Associates, on the opening of court, occupied their seats, the Chief Justice took a chair at the desk of Mr. Middleton, clerk of the court. A few moments thereafter, the Clerk read aloud the commission of the President, when the Chief Justice read aloud the oath to be administered to him by the clerk, to which the clerk added, "so help you God," the Chief Justice subscribing. The Chief Justice then proceeded to his seat on the bench (having robed before appearing in court), the Associate Judges standing in his honor. The reading of opinion was then resumed from yesterday by Justice Field. There was a large attendance of members of the bar and others in the court room.

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS OF UNION PACIFIC.

The President to-day appointed the following government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad: James F. Wilson, of Iowa; J. H. Willard, of Nebraska; John C. S. Harrison, Indiana; John A. Tibbetts, of Connecticut; and Frances B. Brewer, of New York; all for one year from March 11th, 1874.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INVESTIGATION.

The committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia met this morning, Senator Thurman in the chair, Mr. Boutwell being still unwell. The committee ordered five hundred copies of Governor Shepherd's answer to their interrogatories to be printed, and ordered the vouchers and papers filed by the Governor to be accessible to counsel for both sides. The committee will meet to-morrow morning to begin the investigation, and will first take up the subject of schools, with a view to ascertain the amount of tax levied for school purposes, the amount remaining uncollected, the condition of schools, etc.

REPRESENTATIVE PELHAM IN THE POLICE COURT.

In the Police Court to-day, the case of the United States vs Charles Pelham, Representative in Congress from Alabama, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Richard G. Busteed, nephew of Judge Bustead, was called. Saturday next was fixed as the time of the hearing, Pelham being held in $50,000 bail.

LEETONIA, OHIO.

Resumption of Work by the Cherry Valley Iron Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LEETONIA, O., March 4, 1874.

The Cherry Valley Iron Company, who are successors to the Leetonia Iron and Coal Company, lighted the fire in their No. 2 furnace to-day. The works have lain idle nearly two years in consequence of the complicated state of the old company's affairs. As soon as extensive repairs are completed, which are progressing rapidly, the whole works, including the rolling mill, will be started.

FORT WAYNE.

Death of an Old Citizen—Organization of a Manufacturing Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 4, 1874.

Louis Dessauer, an old citizen and councilman of this place, died last night after a long illness.

The Perkins Engine Company was organized yesterday with a capital of twenty thousand dollars. It is expected that the company will do business of a hundred thousand dollars annually.

FIRE RECORD.

Stables and Dwelling at Logansport, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., March 4, 1874.

The City Hotel stables were partially destroyed by fire last night, caused by boys playing about them with fire. The residence of John Meck was destroyed by fire this morning, caused by a defective flue. The loss is about two thousand dollars.

Heavy Loss of Freight in Boston.

BOSTON, March 4.—A fire broke out at half-past eleven in the Eastern Railroad freight sheds, in the East Boston district. The firemen being unable to cope with the flames, a general alarm brought the firemen of other sections to the spot. The fire is now under control. The loss is estimated at one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, of which the Eastern Railroad loses sixty thousand, uninsured. Twenty loaded cars of freight were burned. The fire was caused by the breaking of a carboy of vitriol.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1874.

DISSATISFIED AND RIOTOUS LABORERS.

The laborers on the Brooklyn reservoir works struck yesterday to compel an advance in wages demanded. The Italian portion of the strikers soon resumed work, when they were set upon by the Irish and German portion, and a desperate fight followed, in which all the tools were turned into weapons, and several of the participants were seriously wounded. The police subsequently arrived and arrested the leaders in the riot, seven of whom were sent to prison.

The Washington Manufacturing Company of Gloucester, New Jersey, discharged, yesterday, about seven hundred of its employees who had insisted upon an increase of wages. Soon after the wives and children of the men discharged surrounded the superintendent's office and threatened destruction to himself and family. They were soon, however, sent to their homes by the authorities.

THE CASE OF EX-PRESIDENT BAEZ,

of San Domingo, came up in Brooklyn to-day on motion to vacate the order of arrest issued by Judge Pratt, and the affidavit of Baez was submitted by his counsel to the effect that the complainant, Hatch, was an active participant in an insurrection, captured and sentenced to death, but that the sentence was commuted to exile as a favor to the United States government. In conclusion, deponent says that all and every part of the capture, trial and sentence, so far as he had any connection with them, were merely the proper exercise of his powers and duties as President of the republic. He denies the jurisdiction of the court.

CHALLIS VERSUS WOODHULL ET AL.

The criminal suit for libel of Luther C. Challis against Woodhull, her sister Claflin, and her husband Blood, was brought to trial in the Court of Sessions to-day. A plea for delay by defendant's counsel was denied, and the impanneling of a jury begun. The defendants are now without bail, their bondsmen having surrendered them into the hands of the sheriff, and must go to Ludlow street jail unless new parties are obtained, which is unlikely.

NOMINATION OF POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Mayor Havemeyer will send to the Aldermen to-morrow, the name of the well-known lawyer John D. Townsend for confirmation as Police Commissioner, in place of the late Henry Smith.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

officials here state that all the difficulties between the company and its employees have been adjusted.

CRIMES.

Petitions for Pardon of Briceland.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., March 4, 1874.

Boyd Crumrine, Esq., one of the attorneys for Henry Briceland, who lies in jail under sentence of death, started this morning to Harrisburg with petitions for the pardon of Briceland. The petitions are considered the best and strongest which have ever gone from this county.

The Slayer of General McCook Admitted to Bail.

YANKTON, D. T., March 4.—In the District Court this morning the case of P. P. Wintermute, indicted for murder of General McCook, was called, on the motion of the prosecuting attorney for a *nolle prosequi*, which was granted by Judge Shannon on the ground that the action of the former Grand Jury was illeged in that the defendant was not present at the time of challenging the jury. Defendant was remanded into the hands of the Sheriff, but by consent of counsel for the prosecution was admitted to bail in the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars to await the action of the next Grand Jury.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $382,000,000.

James B. Groome was, yesterday, inaugurated Governor of Maryland.

The Missouri State Dental Association and the Mississippi Valley Dental Association met in joint session in St. Louis yesterday.

Havana telegrams report the killing of ex-President Cespedes by the San Quentim battalion and the burial of his body at Santiago de Cuba.

State of Trade Abroad.

The London *News*, of the 16th ult., says: The signs of dullness in trade have increased during the past week. Attention was mainly given a week ago to the evidence furnished by the Board of Trade returns, and the disappointing dividends of the leading home railways; but to these we must now add, almost for the first time in many months, a week of disappointing traffic returns by almost all the principal railways, the doubt which is suggested by the revenue returns since the beginning of the year as to whether the course of augmentation has not come to an end, the news of distress among the working classes which is received not only from America, but from Paris, Vienna, and other continental centers, and last of all, the prevailing inactivity on the European Bourses, which argues the continuance of a serious diminution of new savings, the result of unprofitable trade. * * * The tendency is for wholesale and retail dealers at a time like this to work with the minimum of stock required in their business. Consequently, when prices are adjusted to a low level there are large stocks to be replenished; there are likely, in consequence, to be fewer mistakes in producing the wrong things, the new demands being on all sides obvious and pressing. The result is a healthy and profitable activity diffused through all trade. On the whole, we are inclined to believe that if only serious accidents do not happen, and if the promise of next harvest should be good, such a revival cannot be far distant. The depression has now lasted for many consecutive months; its limits ought also to be moderate as compared with former depressions, just because these have usually followed a serious monetary panic, and a panic in the present instance was averted. These are additional reasons why we should now look for the long lane through which business has passed having at last a turning. However disagreeable the facts of the present situation may be, those who speculate on their aggravation or indefinite continuance are likely to blunder most fatally.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

STRIKING RAILROADERS.

Formidable Movement on the Lehigh Valley—Detention of Trains at Waverly, N. Y.—General Strike Expected To-Day.

WAVERLY, N. Y., March 4.—All the employees of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at this end of the route, except the engineers, struck this morning. About 250 men are out at this point, where the movement was initiated, and they have thus far captured all trains that have reached the junction of the Erie and Lehigh Valley Railroads. They switched the cars, set the brakes and removed the brake wheels. Everything was done quietly and in the most orderly manner. Early in the morning the hotels and saloons were notified by the leaders to sell no liquors to any engaged in the strike, which request is scrupulously observed. At their headquarters at the junction, they fly the stars and stripes, which, with the immense breastwork of cars makes the place resemble a fortification. The mails have not been detained. The movement originating here is extending down the road, and it is reported that it will reach the entire length of the road to-morrow morning. The strike is for more wages, the strikers claiming that the reduction of their wages last December was submitted to under the promise that as soon as business revived in the spring their wages should be restored again. This, they claim, the company refused to do.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Ground Broken for a New Road.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HOPEDALE, O., March 4, 1874.

Work commenced here to-day on the Eastern Division of the W. & L. E. R. R. amid appropriate ceremonies. Several of the Directors were present. W. O. Robb, with a full force of laborers, broke ground to-day at one o'clock. The Hopedale Cornet Band added to the interest of the occasion. Several hundred citizens were present. All are buoyant with the hope that before a great while this road will be built.

Directors of the Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 4.—Great interest has been manifested in the meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis Railway. Very nearly the entire capital stock has been voted, being thirteen and a half millions out of fifteen millions. The following directors were elected, having a majority of over a million: J. H. Devereux, H. B. Hurlbut, Stiliman Wilt, R. P. Ranney, G. M. Hubby, W. S. Otis, R. M. Shoemaker, W. H. Upson, H. E. B. Parsons, H. H. Watson, S. L. M. Barlow, W. M. Butler, Duncan F. Schuchardt. Among these directors are gentlemen representing both the Atlantic and Great Western and Lake Shore roads. The election gives very general satisfaction, as it is believed the road will be managed with a view to the promotion of the interest of the stockholders and the public. A statement by President Devereux of operations during the last seven months of the year since he took charge, showed the road to be in excellent condition. It was well received. There is no change among the officers.

The Threatening Indian War Cloud.

OMAHA, March 4.—Major General Ord furnishes the following extracts from a letter from Agent Saville to Colonel Smith, Fort Laramie: "No disturbance since last dispatch. Many Indians have left, some with the unconcealed intention of joining the war party. Affairs are so complicated among them, that troops are needed to protect the agency. Crazy Horse is on the war path. The Cheyennes seem determined to keep the peace. Now is the time for troops to reach the agency, but I would respectfully suggest that you do not depend on too small a force. Two thousand Indians could be concentrated here in a short time. A regiment, once inside the stockade, could defend it against any force they could raise, but the difficulty is to get here. The Indians have sentinels all over the country, who keep the line along the hills of the Platte, so that a force starting from the fort would be preceded by Indians. I think if troops start at sundown and ride through without delay, we could hold the agency till they arrive. The Indians can be taken by surprise now, but two weeks later they will surprise us. We will stand on the defensive till you arrive. I would suggest that you do not start until my message arrives, as unless we are fully prepared we would probably all be killed before you could get here. Troops here mean war, though a large part of the Indians now here will accept the situation when they once get here.

Mr. Dean, a trader at Red Cloud agency, ran the gauntlet Monday night, a drive of ninety miles, arriving at Fort Laramie yesterday morning. He was assisted to escape by two friendly Indians. He confirms Agent Saville's report and states that the Minneconjous and Brules war parties are at Hot river, twenty-five miles north of the agency. The troops which left Fort Laramie Monday will reach the agency this evening or to-morrow morning, and relieve the employees. There seems to be no question that there will be war, but the scene of the trouble is so far removed from settlements that no fear whatever is entertained that they will be troubled. The weather is reported good.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR THURSDAY.

For Tennessee and the Lower Lake region, winds shifting to east and south, with generally clear weather.

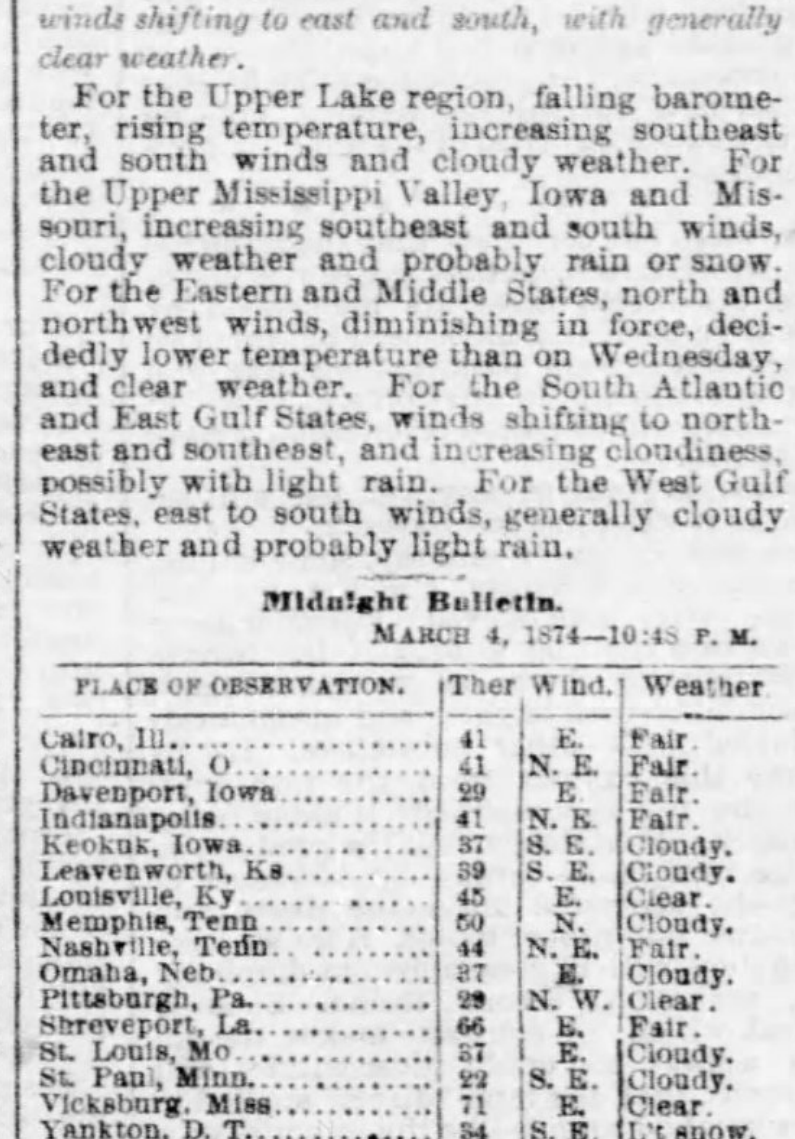
For the Upper Lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing southeast and south winds and cloudy weather. For the Upper Mississippi Valley, Iowa and Missouri, increasing southeast and south winds, cloudy weather and probably rain or snow. For the Eastern and Middle States, north and northwest winds, diminishing in force, decidedly lower temperature than on Wednesday, and clear weather. For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, winds shifting to northeast and southeast, and increasing cloudiness, possibly with light rain. For the West Gulf States, east to south winds, generally cloudy weather and probably light rain.

Midnight Bulletin.

MARCH 4, 1874—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	41	E.	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	41	N. E.	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa	29	E.	Fair.
Indianapolis	41	N. E.	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	37	S. E.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth, Ks.	39	S. E.	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	45	E.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	50	N.	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	44	N. E.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	37	E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29	N. W.	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	66	E.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	37	E.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	22	S. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.	71	E.	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	34	S. E.	L't snow.
Lacrosse, Minn.	20	S. W.	Clear.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.



CHEAPEST Flour and Grocery House IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Fish, Goshen Cheese, AND The Great White River Flour

Complete Line Groceries, Flour and Roasted Coffee.

SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c., &c.

☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.

Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

Notice to Bridge Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in the office of the County Controller until

Saturday, the 21st of March,

For Constructing a Wooden Bridge, with Abutments of Masonry, over a branch of Thompson's Run, on the Northern Turnpike, on the land of William Miskimmons, in Penn township; and also for the repairing of two Bridges over Peter's Creek, near its mouth, in Jefferson township. Plans and specifications for the above work will be found in the office of the County Engineer on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.

J. B. STILLEY, County Engineer.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BARBER—A GOOD FIRST class sober and reliable White Barber wanted. Call or address JOE SCHUCH, Wooster, Ohio.

WANTED—ROOMS—ABOUT APRIL 1st, two or three unfurnished Rooms, in a private family, by a Gentleman and Wife, in or near the city. Address Lock Box 53, Postoffice.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. O. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—CANVASSING AGENTS—For the "U. S. Centennial Exhibition of 1876." Commission liberal. Address for particulars, COE, WETHERILL & CO., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WOOD WORKING MACHINERY, Steam Engines, Boilers and Mechanical Supplies. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 22 feet long, 42 inches in diameter; Fire Front and Grate Bars, with Sheet Iron Stack 40 feet high. Inquire of JOS. S. FINCH & CO., 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE STORY Brick First Class Hotel, in a thriving city in Ohio of 18,000 inhabitants. House contains 32 nice, airy Rooms, with all modern improvements; Billiard Room, Store Room and Bar connected and doing a good business. Best of reasons given for selling. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—

A FULL SET OF CASTINGS,

With Grate Bars, suitable for Rake Tooth or Heating Furnace. Will be sold cheap.

For particulars inquire of

REESE & BISSELL,
877 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

The finest collection of Steam Engines and Boilers ever offered for sale in this market. Engines new and perfect—warranted such. Boilers new and second-hand—Double-flued Portable and Stationary Tubular, guaranteed to carry 100 pounds steam pressure with perfect safety. Will sell to suit customers very cheap for cash or its equivalent.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.
HUGH M. BOLE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY WAREHOUSE, No. 152 First avenue, Pittsburgh. For terms inquire of W. W. THOMSON, No. 108 Fifth ave.

FOR RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling House, with Basement, No. 101 Liberty street, Burgess' Row. Apply to JAMES E. LEDLIE, No. 103 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—THE NOVELTY WORKS Property, corner First avenue and Grant street. For length and terms of lease, inquire of A. D. SMITH, 17 Park street, Allegheny city.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSES—ON CORNER of Wood street and Second avenue, now occupied by Bakewell, Pears & Co. Inquire at 289 Liberty street. S. EWART & CO.

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY DWELLING House, with Back Building and finished Attic, No. 15 Federal street, Pittsburgh. Rent $150 per annum. Inquire of W. W. THOMSON, No. 108 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—A Frame Dwelling House on Center avenue, near Kirkpatrick street, containing 5 Rooms and Finished Attic, neatly finished and in good order. Rent $20 per month. For particulars apply at No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—A NEW HOUSE CONTAINING 8 Rooms and Cellar, handsomely finished, in one of the pleasantest locations in the Thirteenth ward, fronting on Bedford avenue. Size of Lot, 75 feet by 150, fenced in. Will be rented low to a suitable tenant. For particulars inquire of W. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; also large Lot, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. For particulars, &c., apply at the Commercial Counting Room.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.—The Board of Managers have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons, on and after March 3d.

JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, February 27, 1874.

☞ CENTRAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.

J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, February 24, 1874.

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at MUSICAL FUND HALL, Locust street, above Eighth, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's Office, No. 233 South Fourth street.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1874.

☞ NOTICE—

THE STOCK OF THE

New Window Glass Company

Has almost all been taken. Subscribers to the Stock are requested to meet THURSDAY EVENING, March 5th, at 7½ P. M., to organize. Persons wishing to identify themselves with the Company can do so by calling at once on W. E. TUSTIN, 116 Fifth avenue, opposite the Cathedral, where the Stock Book can be seen daily from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., and all information concerning the Company can be had. From experience we feel safe in saying this Company will pay an annual dividend of not less than 30 per cent. The above meeting to be held at office of W. E. TUSTIN.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET.

PITTSBURGH, February 2d, 1874.

Notice is hereby given that all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the city of Pittsburgh, of

Drays, Carts,
Carriages,
Buggies, &c.,

To pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before the

FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1874,

Will be placed in the hand of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the

FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, 1874,

Will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the license, to be recovered before the Mayor, or any Alderman of said city.

The old metal plate of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each license.

RATES OF LICENSE.

Each One-Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two-Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four-Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two-Horse Hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels, drawn by Two-Horses	18 00

$1 00 extra will be charged for each additional Horse used in the above specified Vehicles.

C. L. MAGEE,
CITY TREASURER.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the FORT PITT COAL COMPANY, will be held at the office of A. H. English & Co., 98 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Nine Directors, a Treasurer and a Clerk to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

S. McCRICKART, President.

JAMES AINSLIE,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Fancy Open and Top Buggies

DOCTORS' PHÆTONS,
BUCK WAGONS, &c.,

NO. 89 THIRD AVENUE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING.

Wm. B. Hays & Son,

PORK PACKERS,

Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,

Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.

Curers of the Celebrated

Star-Anchor Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Hams

281 AND 283 LIBERTY STREET.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,

231 LIBERTY STREET,

WHOLESALE DEPOT OF

Strictly First-Class Goods,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

During the last few weeks we have had calls from many new houses, and in most cases, after looking over our samples and inquiring our prices, they say "You can take our order, the prices you quote are considerably less than we have been paying." We are the

RECOGNIZED HEADQUARTERS

In Pittsburgh for everything we sell, and if Cash and Short Time Buyers want to consult their own interests, they will come in and take a look at us.

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES — *We have the Largest Stock in the city, composed of all the leading and best known brands, which we are selling Very Low. We have some Novelties in this line not kept by any other house in the city.*

BANNER BAKING POWDER — *Has attained such an enviable reputation that no first-class Grocer can afford to be without it on his shelves, and what pleases Dealers most is that it don't remain there very long.*

COLMAN'S LONDON MUSTARD — *This old established reliable article grows more popular every day. Our Sales, which a few years ago were for an unimportant amount, now reach many thousands of dollars every year. We have it in seven different styles of packages.*

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NO. 16 FOURTH AVENUE.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1874.

Tennessee has taken another step forward. The Supreme Court of that State has decided that marriages between whites and blacks are legal.

It is not generally known that Sir Garnett Wolseley, the commander of the troops operating against the Ashantees, was in the Southern States from the summer of 1862 to that of 1863, as a lieutenant colonel of the British army, studying the Confederate campaign.

Secretary Richardson is of opinion that with the sale of gold by the Treasury to the extent of $3,000,000,000 during the present month, he will be able to meet all demands on the Treasury without further calling out the legal tender reserves, $26,000,000 of which are now outstanding.

It is not impossible that one of the results of the Woman's Temperance war, should it be maintained for any length of time, may be to make additional taxation necessary, by diminishing the manufacture of spirituous and malt liquors, and correspondingly reducing the internal revenue receipts at present derived from those sources.

The export trade of Philadelphia shows well for the month of February. The entire amount was $2,121,335, against $1,520,781 for the corresponding period of last year, being an increase of $600,554. The leading item was petroleum, which constituted one-fifth of the whole exportation. Breadstuffs fell but $16,000 below, and cotton amounted to almost half a million. The export was to twelve countries.

Thurlow Weed opposes an appropriation by Congress in aid of the Centennial, because he fears the expenditure of it would create a "job." Mr. Weed has been so long familiar with the corruptions of New York that he cannot conceive the possibility of an honest expenditure of public money. The thing *is* possible, however; although it is perfectly natural that no New Yorker should be able to believe it.

A New York paper says that although Ohio has had three generations born on her soil, she has never produced any great author, historian, philosopher or poet. This is New York jealousy, run mad. Has not Ohio produced Donn Piatt? And it was in Ohio, also, that immortal poet was born who wrote:

> "Hurrah! hurrah! the country's risin'
> To put in Clay and Frelinghuysen."

The shipbuilding interests of the country are in a promising and prosperous condition. In the yards of Maine, alone, there will be one hundred and thirty thousand tons built, the present year, or about fifty per cent. more than last year, though last year's record was ten per cent. better than that of any previous one. The revival of this important industry seems to be extending itself to nearly all the old shipbuilding ports.

Dr. Kressler, a member of the Legislature from Luzerne county, has introduced a bill into the House to regulate by law and license the Social Evil. The same law has been in force in St. Louis for a few years, and the people of that city are almost unanimous in wishing to get rid of it. Petitions for the repeal are signed by nearly the whole voting population. What has failed in St. Louis cannot be expected to succeed in Pennsylvania.

On Tuesday last, at Washington, George Alfred Townsend, of the Chicago *Tribune*, attacked and whipped W. S. Walker, of the Chicago *Times*, for making alleged false statements affecting his character. Townsend is the larger man, but Walker is reported to possess the faculty and facilities for writing more slander than any living correspondent. If these two blackguards will only use each other completely up, like the Kilkenny cats, they will render the public a great service.

The Governor of Ohio, it is given out, is opposed to the Democratic scheme of redistricting that State for Congressional purposes. This is a pet scheme with ambitious Democrats, but Governor Allen has sense enough to see that Congress would never recognize it, and that it would tend, more than any other thing, to ultimately distract and divide his party. Various similar attempts have been made in other States, under previous apportionments, and they have always been abandoned as impracticable, by the parties making the attempt.

The New York *Tribune* has a fine editorial essay on "Hack-work;" wherein, discussing the question whether the best literary work can be done in poverty or riches, it decides in favor of the latter condition. Now, we advise that paper to pension, liberally, the respective authors of "The Pledge at Spunky Point," and "The Ghost that Jim saw," at its earliest possible convenience; to the end that—relieved of the necessity of writing to keep the pot boiling—they may give the world something better than the wretched doggerel they have of late inflicted on it.

New Orleans is considerably excited over the recent receipt of some twenty thousand bushels of anthracite coal from mines on the Arkansas river, claimed by the press of the Crescent City to be equal in quality to the coal of this State. It is affirmed that this coal can be laid down at New Orleans for five dollars per ton, which is less than half the price for anthracite in that market. If, after full experiment, this Arkansas coal should be found equal to or anywhere approaching in value our Pennsylvania anthracite, it will prove an event of no little importance to the commerce of that city.

Speaking of the recent rebel political demonstrations in Kentucky, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "The Confederate element, so-called, is strong because it is made up of ambitious and capable young men. That is all." And quite enough, too, loyal men everywhere will be apt to think—since, if the explanation of our contemporary means anything at all, it means that the natural leaders of the Democratic party in that State to-day are rebels in heart and purpose. How implicitly they are trusted and followed is attested by the proceedings of the late State Democratic Convention at Frankfort.

Whilst affairs in Utah, legally and politically, can hardly be much worse than they are, it is gratifying to know that, apart from the troubles which attach to the remaining "twin relic," the outlook for the Territory is as promising as could be desired. Large amounts of capital are said to be seeking investment in mining enterprises there, the statistics of the past year showing this property to be among the best of its class in the country. The sooner the barbarous blot which defaces that Territory is wiped out of existence, the better alike for its prosperity and for the good name of the republic.

The Albany correspondent of the Buffalo *Express* furnishes that paper with another representative instance of Democratic "economy," as compared with Republican "extravagance." It figures as follows:

Assembly employees in 1871	232
Assembly employees in 1874	102
Balance in favor of Republicans	130

—showing that the employees of the Republican Assembly of 1874 are less by one-half than those of the Democratic Assembly of 1871, and yet there are no complaints of want of help. It is well for the people everywhere to make a note of such comparisons as this—they illustrate the sincerity of Democratic professions of economy and retrenchment so beautifully.

It is impossible for any one outside of Boston to understand why the Boston Brahmins are so indignant over the appointment of Simmons. The general idea is that it grows out of the fact that Simmons is a Butler man; but then Russell, whom he displaces, was also a Butler man, and the Brahmins wanted to keep him in, insisting that he should withdraw his resignation and hold on to his place. Russell did his best, last year, to nominate Butler; and hence it cannot be that the men who wanted to keep him in could object to Simmons on that account. If Simmons were a plebeian and Russell a patrician, the whole thing would be easy of explanation; but no one has been bold enough to put it on that ground, yet.

Rudolph Blumenburg was a valued detective in the employ of the leaders of the "Liberals" in 1872—in which capacity he victimized them out of a large portion of their North Carolina campaign funds. Rudolph Blumenburg has just departed from Washington, in which city he had for some months been practicing a series of bold and ingenious frauds upon brokers who negotiated loans for holders of securities, and others, leaving behind him a number of mourning victims from whom he has reaped a profit of from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars, who have no other recourse against him than a suit for breach of trust. He seems to have early learned, and tenaciously remembered, the philosophy of his quondam political employers.

The Chaplain of the United States Senate lately prayed for deliverance from the present reign of slander, mendacity and low personal abuse. And well he might. Washington is the great center to which all libelers and blackguards are attracted. Papers of the sensational class do not consider themselves properly officered unless they have a special correspondent in Washington who will make his news, if he cannot find any, and who will conjure up all sorts of accusations against public men and hold them up to public ridicule and contempt. In consequence, Washington City is swarming with a tribe of low calumniators who make the telegraphic columns of their papers lively with manufactured stories of acts never committed, of words never spoken, and of purposes never entertained. It is all well enough to pray for deliverance from such reprobates; but there will be no deliverance until some of these lying scandal-mongers are lodged in the penitentiary.

"THE GREAT TWALMLEY."

Whether, like Coleridge's friend, Mr. Bradlaugh always reverentially takes off his hat when he mentions his own distinguished name, we do not know, but Mr. Bradlaugh is unquestionably the warmest admirer Mr. Bradlaugh has. Some readers may not yet have learned that Bradlaugh was terribly disturbed in mind by the sudden dissolution of Parliament. He had several engagements of his lecturing tour still to fulfill, when he heard of the event. He had made no secret either of his intention to be a candidate, or of the certainty of his election as a member of the next Parliament. Indeed the object of his visit to this country was to get money to defray the unavoidable expenses of the election. In other words, Bradlaugh gave Americans an opportunity to contribute, at the rate of fifty cents apiece, to the overthrow of the monarchy and to the establishment of an atheistic republic in Great Britain. He did not appeal to American benevolence, however, as he gave *quid pro quo*; those who contributed to the fund received, if they pleased to listen, a considerable budget of facts concerning the alleged vices and abuses of monarchical and aristocratic rule. His budget of "facts concerning the vices and abuses of the Divine government of the world, designed to show that there is no such government," Mr. Bradlaugh seems to have kept to himself while on this side of the Atlantic. The truth no doubt, was that he feared a conflict or collision of sentiments among his American hearers. Somewhat to his surprise, doubtless, he found himself well received here and made much of as a reformer by people who would have been shocked at his avowal of atheism, and he therefore, like the philosopher of old, accommodated himself to temporary circumstances by keeping his peculiar theology under his mantle.

But we have wandered from the point, Mr. Bradlaugh's surprise and disgust on hearing that Parliament had been dissolved. An election would take place immediately, and here was he three thousand or more miles from the scene. He had got the needful funds, but the money could do him no good so far away from the people of Northampton, who, he knew, were burning to see him in Parliament as their representative, but could not be expected to return him except after the usual methods. In any view of the situation it must have been unpleasant; why Bradlaugh fairly glowed with indignation, he explained in a letter to the *Tribune* written just before he left our shores, with some faint hope of reaching home in time. He believed that Mr. Gladstone, aware of the certainty of Bradlaugh's election, if in England, and trembling for the throne and the altar, if Bradlaugh once had the opportunity of assailing them from the vantage ground of a seat in Parliament, had dissolved Parliament in the hope that another could be chosen before the redoubtable champion of republicanism and atheism could make his appeal to the people!

Some of those who read the farewell letter very likely took this explanation to be a dull jest, perhaps a clumsy attempt to imitate the extravagance of what is called American humor, but those who thus understood it were, it seems, mistaken. He has repeated the explanation in England, where it has afforded much amusement as a comical exhibition of self-conceit. The truth is, as results have proved, Mr. Bradlaugh could not even have been a candidate for Northampton, if he had never left England, while there is no reason to suppose that he would have had the shadow of a chance anywhere else. According to a London letter in the *Tribune* of Monday, Mr. Bradlaugh's disciples are few and politically insignificant. Strictly speaking, says the letter, there is no republican party in England: a statement made on satisfactory evidence, months ago, in these columns in a short notice of Mr. B.'s mission among us. The letter farther states that in England Mr. Bradlaugh is more widely known as an atheist than as a republican, and that the weekly paper edited by him is mostly taken up with theological and ecclesiastical discussions. As "to the great majority of Englishmen an atheist is an odious person," his theological views would alone suffice to indicate his insignificance as a political reformer.

Mr. Bradlaugh's reception by certain parties in this country, and the spirit and tenor of his lectures, have given rise in many minds, to a very erroneous estimate of his position and reputation at home. It is also to be expected that his sayings and doings will in future, from time to time, find place in the American newspapers, and for these reasons it is well that prevalent errors concerning him should be corrected.

People who smile incredulous or amused at the allegation, so continually made, that the Holy Father is a prisoner in his own palace, sometimes forget to think of the very important consequences which may depend upon the acceptance or the rejection of the statement. The great argument in favor of the temporal power, an argument often urged in diets, houses of deputies and parliaments even by Protestant statesmen, is the necessity of the sovereign character and position as an element in the Pope's personal and official independence. As regards the course of events in Europe, much will probably depend upon the disposition and tendencies of the man who shall succeed Pius IX., and it will be a vital question whether he was properly chosen, especially whether the cardinals who elected him were entirely free in the exercise of their great office. In anticipation of the momentous election, therefore, as well as for other reasons, lively interest attaches to the actual status of the Pope, whether or no he is in any sense a prisoner?

Some weeks ago, as most readers will remember, in a consistory held for the purpose, His Holiness nominated twelve new cardinals, six of them Italians and six of other nationalities. In a circular letter addressed to the representatives of Italy in foreign countries, Signor Visconti Venosta, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at once challenged attention to the absolute freedom with which the self-styled prisoner had acted in the premises. The single act of sovereignty in religious matters, that is, in matters pertaining to his office, from which the Pope had, up to that time, abstained, was the nomination of Cardinals, and this act he had at length performed, thus proving to the world that, under the law of guarantees fixing the relations of the Holy See and the kingdom of Italy, the Head of the Church can, in absolute freedom, exercise all the functions of his high dignity. In favor of some of the nominations for the cardinalate influence had been exerted by several foreign powers, "in accordance with traditional and respectable usage," while the Italian government, faithful to the guarantees, had scrupulously refused to imitate the example. The Minister of Foreign Affairs then reiterated the assurance that, when the time shall come for the Cardinals to meet in conclave and elect a Pope they also will enjoy absolute freedom. "The government of the king" will refuse to meddle with their choice.

The New York *Tribune*, which seems to be running a race in mendacity with the Chicago sensational papers, parades a charge against Attorney General Williams, that he had his private property in Washington City graded at the public expense, and that the cellar of his house was dug in the same way, and prints an order from an inspector of the Board of Public Works of that city to the contractors on the work by which it attempts to sustain the charge. It also insinuates that the evidence to sustain these charges came out in an investigation going on before the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the manner in which the affairs of the District have been managed. It is a sufficient answer to all this to say that the committee alluded to has never yet had a meeting; it has taken no testimony; and no charges have yet been preferred before it against any of the District officers. The *National Republican* says:

> No such thing as is charged was done. The grounds around the Attorney General's house were graded and terraced, the contractor was paid for it and the extra expense *assessed upon the property*. This is legitimate, proper and correct. It is done everywhere in the city when required. It is of necessity done when a street is finished. The charge about the cellar is equally false. Instead of being dug under the order mentioned, which is dated last October, as the *Tribune* editorially states, it was dug nearly a year ago. And suppose some contractor, for the sake of filling up a street he was required to fill under his contract, did take the earth from that cellar for that purpose, without expense to the Attorney General, whose business is it? Who but a man with a small, mean and malicious soul would attempt to transform it into a crime? The contractor saw his interest in it, no doubt, if it was so done, and it was entirely proper on all hands that it should be so done.

The Democracy are quite unfortunate in their selection of "Reform" standard-bearers, this year. In Philadelphia, for instance, they nominated a Confidence man for the important office of Tax Receiver, whom prompt exposure compelled to withdraw from the contest; and last week in Rochester, New York, they brought forward as their candidate for Police Justice a man who was turned out of the office of Assistant Weighmaster a few years ago for dishonest practices—making false returns of weights. He, too, "declined to permit the further use of his name," etc., rendering it necessary to hunt up a substitute in a hurry. If things go on at this rate much longer, the "Reformers" will be compelled to establish a Reform school for the proper training of such of their number as they propose to honor.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

They have a colored member of the French Assembly.

Philadelphia is going to employ tonsorial artists.

The city of Troy, New York, has fallen back on lamps and kerosene.

The "Dickens question" threatens to become as endless as the Byron mystery.

Anna Dickinson will lecture in England next summer. Will that be a *casus belli?*

The Maryland Legislature will act to-day or to-morrow on a Local Option Liquor law.

New Hampshire holds its election next Tuesday. The interest in the event seems languid.

The largest flouring mill in the world has just been completed and put in operation in Minneapolis.

New York is rejoicing in fresh strawberries, oranges, green peas, lettuce and other delicacies from Florida.

Now that the people of Illinois have obtained a law regulating railroads, they are beginning to complain.

Twenty-nine churches have been burned, torn down or changed into places of business in Boston in as many years.

An Alabama Ring would be the greatest humiliation that the jobbers in Washington could inflict upon the country.

It is said that Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, seeking for new worlds to conquer, is negotiating for the Boston *Globe*.

Andy Johnson is perplexed. He sees the circle of female crusaders coming, but discerns no chance of swinging around it.

Navigation has been fully resumed throughout the entire length of the Illinois river—earlier than was ever known before.

Moral for Boutwell: Avoid all entangling alliances with politicians, or else lay in a stock of backbone ample for all emergencies.

The forty thousand dollar cow has pegged out at last. Now let us hear the tune the old cow died of, and, thereafter, let us have peace.

Exhorter Hammond has been tremendously busy since he went into the conversion business in St. Louis. The job is an Herculean one.

There is hope for New York. The officials of that city have actually dismissed a policeman for stealing the shirt studs and umbrella of a dead man.

The richest planter in Mississippi, owning two of the finest and most celebrated plantations in the State, is a negro, the former slave of Jeff. Davis.

The Memphis *Appeal* says that West Tennessee never had a Governor. How about James C. Jones, who twice defeated James K. Polk for Governor?

The Pennsylvania Company has reduced passenger rates from New York to St. Louis to $22. This rate is the same as charged from New York to Chicago.

The French and other European governments are disinclined to regard as binding the Spanish notification declaring the northern ports of Spain in a state of blockade.

The President originated an entirely new metaphor in his Centennial message, when he said the Declaration of Independence "launched us into the galaxy of nations."

The Duluth *Herald* gives up the ghost. It has tried and hoped against all discouragements, but all to no purpose. There is not money enough left in Duluth to float a newspaper.

Information from several reliable sources in Nebraska has been received at Washington, to the effect that there are no hostile Indians in that State nor any apprehension of trouble from them.

The puddling mill connected with the Chicago rolling mills, which discontinued operations last November, will resume in about two weeks, when the entire works will again be in full blast.

The new ten cent fractional currency note is now in pretty general circulation, and instalments of them have been sent to the several Assistant Treasurers and government depositaries.

Boston has given up to New York almost entirely the business of exporting fire works, especially crackers, to the West Indies, Mexico, South America, Africa and the islands of the Pacific.

In all future examinations of teachers in Michigan, a knowledge of the School law of that State, so far as it pertains to the rights and duties of teachers, will be required of every teacher.

The daily newspapers of the great cities are urging a uniform one-cent rate of postage on all daily issues of whatever weight, so that double postage in case of supplements will be unnecessary.

It is stated that the fibre of the ramie is in great demand for England, and that if proper machinery could be procured to strip it from the plant it would soon rival in importance the trade in cotton.

Evansville, Indiana, has shot works in which shot is made by a new process invented by one of its citizens. The process consists of compression, and does away with the tall tower heretofore employed.

The Supreme Court of the United States holds that all savings banks are bound to pay internal revenue tax on their contingent funds, and that an action for debt will lie for the recovery of the tax, even although it has never been assessed.

It was proposed in Chicago to aid the woman's whisky war by publishing the names of citizens who patronize the saloons, but the project was given up as soon as it was learned that the directory was copyrighted.

Speculation in swamp lots is not confined to Chicago. Gen. Sherman relates that when traveling in Central Asia he came to a little town called Kati, where a dickering Russian wanted him to purchase town lots.

An Iowa paper a few days ago published an account of the finding of immense deposits of proto-oxyde of hydrogen on the banks of the Mississippi river. Several wise journals "bit," not knowing that proto oxyde of hydrogen is ice.

A strolling minstrel was recently arrested out in Missouri for a small theft and fined two dollars. Having no money the judge adjourned court for half an hour and the minstrel gave a show, the "court" taking the fine out in trade.

PERSONAL.

Daniel Drew is not seriously ill, the report to that effect to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Minister Schenck is daily expected in the Cunard steamer from England. His return is said to have important significance.

Shakespeare was wiser than Solomon, and Oliver Cromwell was grander than Moses—at least, so Rev. Dr. Porteous said in a lecture at Brooklyn, the other evening.

Henry W. Raymond, son of the founder of the *Times*, is law reporter and editorial writer on the Brooklyn *Union*. Mr. Raymond wields a facile pen and is ambitious of journalistic honors.

M. Delcour, Minister of the Interior of Belgium, thinks he has discovered that Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, was a Belgian instead of a Greek, as most people have believed him to have been.

John Hay was married three weeks ago. After two weeks of married life he publishes a poem in which he makes the boys "put up a job"

> "For to make Joy b'leeve *his wife was dead*,
> *And he went home middlin' gay*."

Comment is unnecessary.

Elder Jacob Knapp, the celebrated revivalist, died at Rockford, Illinois, last Monday, aged seventy-six years. As a leader of protracted meetings he made his influence felt throughout the land. He was a preacher of immense personal magnetism. He had not a few eccentricities. His forte was in addressing large multitudes, and he knew how to pray the terrors of hell and the last judgment with fearful rhetoric.

The Alton (Ill.) *Telegraph* has this: "A day or two since Senator Casey and some other gentlemen called upon Governor Beveridge in regard to the Southern Penitentiary bill. At the close of the interview the committee retired and a friend of Casey's stepped up to him and inquired the result of the visit. 'Well,' said the Senator, 'I'm both glad and sorry that I went; *sorry* to have seen the Governor and *glad* that he didn't kick us down stairs.'"

Judge N. K. Hall, of Buffalo, who died a few days ago, was a member of the old law firm of Fillmore, Hall & Havens. When Fillmore became President of the United States, he appointed Mr. Hall Postmaster General. Afterwards, he induced Judge Conkling, father of Senator Conkling, who then held the office of Judge of the Western district of New York, to resign and go out as Minister to Mexico, whereupon Mr. Hall was appointed Judge to succeed Conkling. Only a short time ago Judge Conkling died. Hall has speedily followed him to the grave; and the same dispatch which announced the death of Judge Hall reports that Millard Fillmore is lying upon a bed of sickness, dangerously ill.

IRON MANUFACTURE.

Mr. Thomas S. Blair's Direct Process.

A Great Achievement for Pittsburgh

On Thursday evening, 26th of February, Mr. Thomas S. Blair, (of the firm of Shoenberger, Blair & Co., of this city,) at the special request of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, read before that body in the Cooper Institute, New York, one of the most remarkable papers upon the production of iron and steel which has ever been made public in this or any other country. So great an impression did the reading of the paper produce, and so highly important seem the facts detailed in it, that the New York *Times* copied it entire in its Saturday edition, and also remarked editorially on Friday:

We think that even the general reader will find Mr. Blair's paper on the "direct process" in iron manufacture to be anything but dry reading. That paper, read at the American Institute of Mining Engineers yesterday, refers to a revolution in the production of iron and steel even greater than that introduced by Bessemer some fifteen years ago. The "direct process" proposes to accomplish nothing less than making wrought iron cheaper than pig, by extracting the former direct from the ore by simpler and more economical means than are now employed for the first stages of iron manufacture in the ordinary blast furnace. It is no small testimony to the energy and intelligence which are being devoted to the American iron trade that a problem which the most advanced British metallurgists have given up as practically insoluble, should be in course of solution on this side of the Atlantic. If Mr. Blair's application of the "direct process" be as easy of general adoption as would appear from his very clear exposition of it yesterday, it will help to revolutionize not only the iron trade, but a good many other branches of industry intimately connected with it.

We have not space for the whole of Mr. Blair's paper, but we publish a carefully prepared abstract, giving the main points, which will enable the general reader to comprehend the methods of working the direct process:

I feel a certain sense of responsibility in bringing before you the subject of the direct process in iron manufacture. I am aware that in such a body as I have now the honor of addressing, there are few who are not already so well informed upon its past history that it would be a weariness to them to listen to anything else than an account of practical success. Yet, to claim that success, involves so much that if I do not make good my claim I deservedly expose myself to severe criticism. The whole literature of the art, so far as relates to the direct process, is, up to this time, but a history of failure. It is safe to say that more money, time and talent has been fruitlessly spent in the pursuit of this object than in all the other unsuccessful efforts in the whole line of iron metallurgy. A distinguished authority in Patent law has remarked that "the inventive records of the United States and of foreign countries are filled with the waifs and abandoned relics of these abortive struggles."

Dr. Percy, whose great work may be taken as an epitome of all that was worth mention, whether useful or curious, in iron metallurgy up to the date of its publication (1864), after giving elaborate accounts of various attempts at the direct process, condenses his own opinion of all that had been then effected into a brief but summary comment upon a pamphlet of one of the sanguine inventors who had said: "It is evident that the present mode of working iron ores, whether rich or poor, is not the most rational or economic one, although almost the only one in general use. Why convert iron already malleable into cast iron, to be re-converted, at much labor and cost, into malleable iron again." To this Dr. Percy rejoins: "These questions are extremely obvious. They have been repeatedly proposed before, but never yet satisfactorily answered."

* * *

The British Iron and Steel Institute may certainly be taken as embodying the latest and most advanced ideas in everything that relates to iron metallurgy. At its meeting in London, March 19, 1872, the discussion which arose respecting the Danks puddling furnace brought out incidentally an expression of opinion on the direct process from some of its most eminent members. Mr. Edward Riley said: "As regarded making wrought iron direct from the ore, he believed there was certainly very little hope of that being carried out practically or profitably. He thought no one could conceive any method more simple than the present process of throwing materials into the blast furnace for the purpose of reducing them, and he was sure that all improvements in iron should commence with the pig iron. They could make it in any quantity, and they ought to start there. He could not conceive of any other process of making iron cheaper."

* * *

These views appear to have been acquiesced in by the members present generally. At their meeting in April, 1873, Dr. C. W. Siemens read a paper which, from the distinguished position of its author, and the character of its reception by his associates, may reasonably be supposed to represent the condition at that date of the art of iron-making in Great Britain, so far as relates to the direct process. After describing the various attempts made by him to bring the direct process into practice, and explaining the reasons which induced him to abandon them, one after the other, he uses these words:

"The experiences convinced me that the successful application of reduced ores could not be accomplished through their conversion into spongy metal, and fully explained to me the want of success which has attended the previous efforts of Clay, Chenot, Yates and others to procure iron direct from the ore."

He then describes a new method and apparatus wherein he begins by abandoning one of the cardinal features of a truly direct process, a feature pointed out by Dr. Hunt in an extract I have already quoted, viz: that the reduction of the oxide of iron can be obtained at a heat much below that required for its subsequent combustion and fusion. Dr. Siemens, despairing of realizing this feature, begins, in his new process, by fusing the oxide.

"But setting aside all these, I come down to the present hour and present place, and our own country, and I ask you here present, who are familiar with all the industries of the nation, whether you have had knowledge of any direct process for the production alike of iron and steel now carried on upon a working scale as a successful rival of the ordinary indirect methods?"

* * *

Now, when one considers that the immense results which flow from the successful achievement of the direct process are understood by all scientific men, and have been by them so understood for years past, it seems like presumption to attempt to carry off a prize which all have hitherto despaired of, or, seeking, have failed to win.

It seems so plain, so easy, yet has still remained as it were, just out of reach.

There must be, one would say, some hidden but insuperable difficulty, else the problem had long since been solved. Consider for a moment how inviting a field it is. Nature provides us with the metal we want chemically combined with oxygen, and mechanically mingled with other substances. Let us withdraw this oxygen from the iron only, leaving the rest as compounds, it alone being elementary. Next, let us melt the product, so that the iron shall—simply by difference of gravity—be separated from the dross, and then poured into proper molds. Here we have but two steps, each of great apparent simplicity—first, reduction; second, fusion. Such is the ideal, which by contrast makes the old system appear so crude, unscientific, and roundabout, that the term "direct" applied to the new method sounds like the promise of a great and beneficent revolution.

We know that carbon at a certain low heat will dissociate the iron and the oxygen, yet leave the other mineral matter of the ore unreduced, giving metallic iron—wrought iron—as the result. We know further, that we have at command furnaces in which the product can be melted down in a bath of cast-iron, and so treated that it shall result in ingots of any desired degree of carburization. We know that if the reduction of the ore can be thus effected the elements of cost in fuel, labor, &c., will make the product cheaper than pig-iron, and also that the melting process is less costly than puddling, whereas its product is of far greater value. Why is it then, that while the whole iron industry of the world is struggling by small economies to realize a return upon its capital, this most plain, most prominent of all economies remains unpracticed?

There has been a link missing—without it all is naught. There has been no thorough, uniform, economical process of reduction. The missing link is true iron-sponge. It is that which I came here to exhibit to-day; to tell you how it is obtained, and to show you that by the means I shall describe it is within the reach of all.

* * *

First, we investigate previous attempts, striving to detect what is defective, recognizing what is correct, and supplying what is yet wanting.

Proceeding in our course of elimination, we first reject all those methods in which it is sought to yoke the production of the iron-sponge directly with a method of treating it; those, for example, which are meant to reduce the ore in one chamber and pass it as fast as reduced (or supposed to be reduced) into another chamber for after treatment—welding, melting, &c.

The operations cannot be made synchronous. One or the other must be disarranged in order to accommodate its fellow.

Confining ourselves, therefore, to the simple question of reduction, we finally give the preference, among the multitude of contrivances and appliances to the vertical chamber, to be filled at top, and drawn at bottom, and working continuously. But in all these we discover one fatal defect; there is no adequate provision for the isolation of the material, either while under treatment or while cooling, or both.

Mr. Blair here describes the reducing cylinders, or retorts, used by him. The ore (mixed mechanically with a small excess of carbonaceous matter over what is chemically necessary to effect its reduction to metallic iron) is charged in at the top of these cylinders whose walls are heated externally by gas, but the flame from which never comes in contact with the materials inside of the cylinders. He says:

By this device, which surely, is as simple as anything in metallurgical engineering, our dilemma is answered. We are now operating, in regular practice, at Glenwood, cylinders of three feet internal diameter, and forty feet in height, which are open tubes, so far as relates to the taking in and discharging of their contents, but as relates to access of air in their working-zones are sealed retorts; the seal above being the ingoing material itself and the gases percolating upward through it; and the seal below the material which, by cooling, has become indifferent to exposure. For the first time, then, in the history of attempts at the direct process we have at our command complete isolation, yet continuous working.

Let us next take up the question of imparting and maintaining the necessary heat. Here at once another difficulty confronts us. We must work upon a scale of considerable magnitude, and our reducing chambers must, therefore, be of considerable area. But their contents are very poor conductors of heat, and a little experience will convince us of the impracticability of getting an evenly distributed temperature by conduction from the outside through a mass of, say three feet diameter. Now we must have uniformity of temperature to get uniformity of result and the system we have adopted obliges us to impart the heat by conduction. We could conduct it, we will say, through three inches of the materials in time enough to answer all practical purposes, but not through three feet.

* * *

In the top or mouth of the reducing cylinder is suspended an inner cylinder or thimble of cast-iron, with walls say one inch thick, and having an outside diameter of twenty-eight inches.

Now the reducing cylinder has an inside diameter of thirty-six inches; hence there is left an open space or annulus between the two of four inches across.

I charge my materials into this annulus only, so that all have to pass downward through it, and none can be more distant than two inches from the heated surface, either of the cylinder or of the thimble. I make the thimble long enough—say six feet—to insure that all the materials shall have acquired the temperature desired before they descend below the annulus.

This "initial heating," as I call it, establishes one of the primary conditions with which we started out—the imparting of the necessary degree of heat—the only duty required of that portion of the heating chamber which surrounds the cylinders below the level of the bottom of the thimble, being to prevent the escape of the heat thus imparted. You will observe that this device completely meets the whole difficulty as to the conduction of the heat, so that—whatever the diameter of the reducing cylinder—it is only a question of what diameter and length you will give the thimble, in order to impart to your materials the temperature you wish.

* * *

Speaking of fuel, I would say that my method of heating the cylinders is to place the portion of them to be heated in a chamber of brick, which is supported on iron pillars, thus leaving the cooling zone accessible below. This chamber is heated by letting into it streams of gas at different levels, with an air inlet adjacent to each inlet of gas. All, of course, are arranged so as to have the gas supply under convenient control. Aside from the economy of gaseous, as compared with solid fuel, it is incomparably easier to keep a chamber such as this at a uniform temperature with gas than to heat it by burning coal or wood on grates.

* * *

I secure perfect control of the heat of the thimble, and make sure that the material in the annulus will always be hot enough to be ready for dropping, when a charge is drawn from below. In this way the out-put of the furnace is limited to but one consideration, to wit: What duration of exposure to a red heat is necessary to perfect the conversion. The amount of fuel required for heating is about one-third of a ton to the ton of iron in the sponge turned out. Any description of fuel commonly used in gas-producers will answer. As to the cooling, the reducing cylinders underneath the heating chamber are prolonged simply in wrought iron of one-fourth inch thickness, and each is surrounded by a jacket, which is kept full of water continually changed. The wrought-iron cylinder ends about eighteen inches above the floor, and a sleeve, working telescope fashion, closes the remainder of the connection when let fully down. By raising this sleeve more or less, as required, the material gushes out underneath, and as it does so the whole column of material in the cylinder descends, leaving a space at the top of the annulus which is immediately filled up with fresh material.

* * *

With respect to the carbonaceous matter used as the reducing agent, I would state that, in regular practice, we have, up to the present time, made use of charcoal. We have tried both coke and anthracite, but merely in an experimental way. We have not been prepared to remove the sulphur from either, and—having so many other things to get into working order—have preferred to run no risks in this particular. Our experiments have been conclusive, however, as to the reducing power of these substances, and we shall, early in the spring, take measures to use coke from washed coal. We have experimented with a Bradford separator, and find that the "slack" of the Pittsburgh coal can be so freed from the sulphur that even, if none were driven off in coking, and the whole of it absorbed by the iron in the reducing cylinder, there would not be over 0.08 per cent. in the iron. For the country east of the Alleghenies the anthracite culm should furnish an exceedingly cheap reducing agent. I am informed there is no difficulty in removing the sulphur by treatment with steam charged with alkaline vapors, and at moderate cost. I have not yet had any practical experience, however, in this matter.

The estimate of the quantity required per ton of iron produced is very easily made. For brevity's sake we will consider only the sesquioxides, as they require the largest ratio of carbon. They carry 70 per cent. of iron to 30 per cent. oxygen. Now, every 30 parts, by weight, of oxygen take up 22½ parts of carbon so that we employ 22½ parts of carbon for every 70 parts of iron, or 32.14 parts of carbon to the 100 of iron. In round numbers, one-third ton of carbon to the ton of iron in the sponge. It may occur to you that this is the theoretical quantity, and that in practice it must require more. But such is not the case—at least to any appreciable extent. No carbon is used in the reducing cylinder except what is taken up by the chemical operation referred to above. None of the other oxides of which the ore is composed are reduced, and there is no free oxygen present to consume any carbon. Whatever excess (beyond the amount absolutely required, we may mix in with the ore, to secure a sufficiency throughout the mass), is regained at the bottom of the cylinder.

I would now ask your attention to the fact that, in my statements respecting reduction, I have hitherto confined myself to the case of reduction by carbon only. You are aware, however, that there are certain substances, such as cyanogen, hydrogen, &c., which, when present with carbon, exert a singular power in accelerating its combination with iron. Some of these substances, as for example, hydrogen, are also in themselves powerful reducing agents. You will see at once how the employment of these may vary results. The hydro-carbons, for example, will produce reduction at a lower temperature or with great saving of time, but will yield an irregular-carburized sponge. The field is too large to enter upon here, and must be passed over with this brief notice, to be reverted to, however, for a moment when I come to speak of the second branch of the direct process, viz.: fusion.

* * *

Our present practice at Glenwood is to take the iron-sponge and press it, while cold, into blooms of six inches diameter and about twelve to eighteen inches in length. A specimen of these is exhibited here. The pressing is performed by hydraulic machinery, and the force exerted is about 30,000 pounds to the square inch, or about 900,000 pounds on the bloom. Thus prepared we charge them into an auxiliary heating-furnace, where they are brought to a bright red heat, and then thrown into the bath of the melting-furnace. We use no other form of wrought iron whatever. Otherwise there is nothing peculiar in our operations, and everything goes on just as if we were melting ordinary blooms, except that the fusion is much more rapid. We have no difficulty whatever with the lining of the furnace, owing to the small amount of protoxide left in the sponge, there being decidedly less than is usually found in puddle bar. It is here that the perfection of the reduction tells.

* * *

Dismissing these interesting topics I close my explanatory statements, trusting that nothing further is needed to satisfy you that you have now presented to you a perfectly practical and thoroughly direct process for obtaining the ingot of cast steel or homogeneous iron.

Little need be said as to the value of this product. Open hearth practice has already established the fact that steel fit for all purposes short of edge tools, can be produced, (even when using the system of melting wrought into cast iron,) and that the homogeneous metal is the type of all perfection in wrought iron. With respect to the results which will follow the introduction of the direct process into the field of iron metallurgy, I do not venture any prediction as to how speedy or how slow may be the revolution. Some time must elapse, during which the old system will regulate the market price, while the new system will—for those employing it—regulate the cost. But with such data as I will now very briefly call your attention to, it is easy to see that the old system must either be greatly cheapened or it must, sooner or later, be overgrown by the new.

The direct process demands so much smaller an amount of fuel that the proper plan for realizing the most profitable results in practicing it will be to go to the mines, and there produce the sponge at least; in many cases the ingot also. The extreme simplicity of the plans required, and the ease with which the process can be conducted on a small scale, if desirable, also point to the mines as the proper locality of the works, up to, as I say, the sponge always, the ingot often.

Take now such a locality where ore of fifty per cent. metallic iron is worth $4 per ton, and charcoal is worth six cents per bushel. We have:

Two tons ore at $4	$ 8 00
Forty bushels of charcoal at 6c	2 40
Gas producing fuel (wood), say	1 00
Wages, say	3 00
One ton iron in sponge	$14 40

Let us add $5 60 per ton for transportation to a manufacturing center, making the cost of the sponge, say $20, delivered.

Add $2 per ton for cold-pressing.

One ton of ingots will cost about as follows:

¾ ton cold-pressed blooms, at $22	$16 50
15 per cent. waste on same	2 49
¼ ton Bessemer pig, at $45	11 25
7½ per cent. waste on same	84
Wages, per ton	5 00
Maintenance of furnace, &c	2 50
Spiegeleisen, 1-20 ton, at $70 per ton	3 50
¾ ton fuel for producers, at $5 per ton	3 75
Cost of 2,240 lbs ingots of steel	$45 82

Assuming that we shall be able to substitute carburized sponge for the Bessemer pig, we reduce this to about $38 50.

The figures must be varied to suit every different locality, and in those where ore is a high-priced commodity and fuel cheap, there will not be as great a difference in favor of the direct process as where those conditions are reversed; but there will always be enough to give it an advantage that must tell eventually.

Finally, there is one aspect at least of this branch of the subject that must be gratifying to all. I refer to the humanitarian view. The word "puddling" finds no place in the direct process. No such exhausting, overtaxing labor is demanded in any of its operations, and, as it is the truly scientific method of iron metallurgy, so does it, in common with all true science, point to the ultimate reconcilement of capital and labor.

I desire before closing to take this opportunity to acknowledge my indebtedness to my associate and co-laborer, Mr. Morrison Foster, of Pittsburgh, whose assistance from the first inception of my experiments up to the present time has been of the greatest value to me.

The discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Blair's paper was participated in approvingly by Prof. Silliman, Dr. Eggleston, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, President Raymond and other distinguished scientists.

Indistinct Ailments.

There are many distressing symptoms of disease, the causes of which are uncertain. Debility, nervous irritation, mental stupor, and headache, for instance, may possibly be symptomatic of chronic disease in some particular organ; yet, in a large majority of cases, at least, they arise from indigestion, and morbid conditions of the liver and bowels engendered by a foul stomach. When this is the case a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will usually effect a complete cure, but should the symptoms be only mitigated without being entirely removed, by a brief course of the remedy, let it be continued until every trace of disease has vanished. Dyspepsia is a wonderful mimic. It imitates with startling accuracy the indications of heart disease, brain disease, kidney disease, and half a dozen other frightful ailments, and when the doctors have solemnly announced the existence of one or other of these complaints, half a dozen doses of the Bitters will, in most cases, explode their theories by curing the patient.

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DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Copartnership

The Partnership of J. W. PORTER & CO. is this day dissolved, PAUL JONES retiring.

The business will still continue under the firm name of J. W. PORTER & CO.

J. W. PORTER,
D. R. PORTER.

Pittsburgh, February 17, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP—I HAVE THIS DAY associated with me in the Pig Iron and Commission Business D. R. PORTER. J. W. PORTER & CO.

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FOR THE SALE OF
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DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The Firm of SPECK & MORROW was dissolved on February 26th by mutual consent, JOS. M. MORROW retiring. The business will hereafter be conducted by J. J. SPECK & CO., at the old stand, 145 and 146 Water street, and 188 and 190 First avenue.

SPECK & MORROW.

ON RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF SPECK & MORROW, I would respectfully solicit from my friends their patronage for the new firm of J. J. SPECK & CO. As I intend remaining with the new firm some time, will be pleased at all times to see my old customers.

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Plain and Barred Jaconets.

Ladies' White and Colored Skirts,
Plain, Tucked and Embroidered.
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Tucked and Embroidered. Lowest to Finest Qualities.
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MR. THOMPSON McCLINTOCK has been admitted a member of our Firm, to date from January 1st, 1874.
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Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

Manufacturers of All Descriptions Of

STEEL.

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THOMAS M. DROWN

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D. McMillan & Co.,

359 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have in Store for Sale WHEAT, OATS, CORN, RYE, BALED HAY AND STRAW, FLOUR, [illegible] BUCKWHEAT AND RYE FLOURS, APPLES, APPLE BUTTER, DRIED APPLES, DRIED CORN, ONIONS, CIDER, BUTTER, EGGS, &c., &c.

TO ARRIVE:

1 car Amber Wheat;
[illegible]

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES!

THE "BAJOU"

KID GLOVES.

A full line of the above well known and Celebrated Make of Kid Gloves in BLACK and COLORS.

NEW

Hats and Bonnets,

AND A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

NEW SPRING FLOWERS.

Ladies' Full Sets of COLLARS AND CUFFS, in Colors to Match Dresses.

New Sash Ribbons,

As Low as 37½c, for Wide and Roman Striped.

Hamburg Edgings,
Laces, &c., &c.

The Celebrated Glove-Fitting

BAZAR PATTERNS,

For which we are Sole Agents for WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, received as soon as published.

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INSURANCE.

SOUTH SIDE

Fire Insurance Co.

CAPITAL - - $100,000.

Office, 2633 Carson Street, Pittsburgh.

R. B. BROWN, President.
H. LAFFERTY, Vice President.
H. KRIEG, Secretary.
J. G. FLEISHMAN, Treasurer.
J. A. RAPP, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

People's Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office: N. E. Corner Wood Street and Fifth Avenue.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

JAMES HERDMAN, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
[illegible] Secretary.
GEO. S. SWARTZ, Jr., General Agent.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Insurance Company,

87 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Capital, - $250,000.

Assets $342,600 18, Jan. 1, 1874.

JAS. I. BENNETT, President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT, Vice President.
[illegible] Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

Western Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.

CAPITAL.......$225,000.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED 1854.

CASH CAPITAL........$175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.

[illegible]

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

Citizens' Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office—No. 121 Smithfield street, second door from City Hall.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
[illegible] Secretary.

[illegible]

Insures against loss or damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

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Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphia,

ORGANIZED 1829.

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Office, No. 206 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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A. A. McCARTY,
NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER.
WANTED,
MORTGAGES,
AND
COMMERCIAL PAPER.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, 1874.

If there is any question in finance and polit- al economy that is settled it is that incon- ertible and depreciated paper money is inju- ous to the interests of trade and is a public vil. It demoralizes the public by causing iem to view almost all commercial transac- ous as little better than gambling, and, to se the language of Secretary McCulloch, there can be no doubt that the Legal Tender cts have tended to blunt and deaden the pub- c conscience; nor that they are chargeable no small degree with the demoralization 'hich so generally prevails."

Mr. Webster once said, "of all the contri- ances for cheating the laboring classes of ankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. rdinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxa- on—these bear lightly on the happiness of e mass of the community compared with he robberies committed by depreciated paper. ur own history has recorded for our instruc- on enough, and more than enough, of the emoralizing tendency, the injustice and the tolerable oppression on the virtuous and the 'ell disposed, of a degraded paper currency uthorized or in any way countenanced by the overnment."

If this country is to escape the evils pointed ut, it is because of the wonderful elasticity of ur people, resulting from a constantly chang- g condition, and a growth that forbids the ermanent influence of any great existing rong.

If we are to have an increase in our circula- ng medium, we hope it may not be by an sue of greenbacks, but by means of free bank- g and an increase of the national bank cur- ency, coupled with some measure looking to ltimate redemption.

It is to be hoped that the various conflicting pinions now battling in Congress may com- romise on some such basis.

—After such a long discontinuance of the old selling policy of the Treasury, which re- ulted from the prolongation of the panic las ll, the public were suprised at the an- ouncement yesterday stating the following the programme of sales for March:

hursday, March 5	$1,000,000
hursday, March 12	500,000
hursday, March 19	1,000,000
hursday, March 26	500,009
Total	$3,000,000

Of this movement our correspondent says:

In that the above action was at first regarded as ndicating an intention on the part of the Treasury ot to trespass any further upon the legal tender eserve, this proposal was to a certain extent justifi d by the street, though when the real condition of he Treasury is taken into due consideration, it ives room for wonder that such a step should at his time be taken. Taking last Friday's figures, he Treasury held $85,700,000 gold. Of this, $39,700,- 00 is in the form of certificates belongs to depositors, hich deducted, leaves $44,000,000. From this to be substracted about $25,000,000 due n accured interest and uncancelled bonds f 1874, and we find less than twen- million of available gold in the Treasury to eet any contingency that may arise. Altogether, his step has since been regarded as unnecessary, he more especially as it transpires that after eeping the legal tender circulation at $381,330,327 or a week, the Secretary availed of his assumed rivilege to-day, and increased the issue to $382,000- 00, and this shows palpable evidence of the necessity f Congress definitely fixing the volume of circula- on. The determination of the Treasury to sell old, however, was provocative of good to Wall treet, in that it was made the pretext for a vigorous ay's business at the Stock Exchange, and since he 'forged letters' there has been no such life itnessed in the street. All the various securities ere weak and lower, but in that there were fre- ent and wide variations to prices, there was uch room for profit on the various turns. It is lso likely to attract more outside attention to this arket."

—A petition has been presented to Congress rom the leading financial institutions and bu- iness men of New York, in which is express- d "alarm at the assumption of the Secretary f the Treasury of the right to issue new Jnited States notes, without the sanction of aw," and protesting against the issue of irre- leemable paper money, characterizing it as a orced loan, only justifiable in times of war, nd requesting Congress "to put an immediate top to the further issue of greenbacks by the ecretary of the Treasury, and to make ar- angements by the negotiation of bonds or otherwise, to call in and cancel at once every dollar of the so-called reserve which has thus ar been issued." With such a petition before hem, representing the various business inter- sts, it is to be hoped that a truce will be had o the present and past inaction, and that our egislators will be impressed with the necessity of taking some steps to settle the matter.

—National bank notes are superabundant in Wall street, and are at a small discount compared with legal tenders. The banks are talking of organizing an Assorting House at their own expense to enforce the redemption of these notes.

—Some of the bondholders of the Central Railroad of Iowa have endeavored to produce an impression that the funding proposition made by the company n July last has not been accepted by a majority, and they therefore announce their intention to foreclose the mortgage and reorganize the company. As we have been permitted to see the figures we can say that over a majority of both first and second mortgage bondholders have already funded their coupons, and as this is the case those bondholders who have not already done so cannot derive any benefit by further delay, and cannot, by the terms of the mortgage, take any steps at present looking towards foreclosure. We have heretofore recommended bondholders to accept of the company's proposition and we now see no reason for changing our opinion. The difficulties of the road are peculiar, owing to former mismanagement, and it appears to us that the bondholders cannot do better than allow the present management a fair chance to extricate it, and place it on a firm basis.—Hassler's Reports.

—The South Carolina Taxpayers Convention has addressed a memorial to Congress in a most pathetic tone. They say:

"The annual expenses of the government have advanced from $400,000 before the war to $2,000,000 at the present time, and the following comparison of leading items of expenditures will best exhibit the change:

	1865-6.	1873.
Salaries	$76,481 63	$230,797 39
Public printing	17,446 66	331,945 66
Legislative expenses	51,337 00	291,339 47
Public asylums	25,897 00	128,432 11
Contingent funds	6,092 99	75,033 75
Sundries	83,413 31	298,668 85
Deficiencies	None.	540,328 00

After reviewing the fact that for the year 1872 alone, 268,523 acres of land were forfeited for nonpayment of taxes and saying that as a result of this "the poor are made poorer, and reduced every day" the memorial refers to the State debt:

"The abuses in the legislative department that have been described are not confined to the mere raising and expenditure of revenues, but they pervade the entire conduct of that department. Schemes have been devised for issuing State bonds, and for contracting other loans, by which the public debt has in six years been raised from $5,000,000 to $16,000,000, and that without advancing any public works, adding one dollar to the public property or to the payment of the public debt. Large as the sum of the public debt is admitted to be, there is reason to believe it does not reach the true amount. It is found impossible to ascertain the actual sum of the obligations that have been issued."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

March 4, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112⅛	112	112	111⅞	112	112
U. S 6's, 1881	119⅜	....	118⅞	....	118⅝	....
U. S. 6's, 1881 coupons	119⅝	....	119	....	119⅜	....
5-20's, 1862	117	....	116¾	....	116⅞	....
5-20's, 1864	118⅜	....	118	....	118	....
5-20's, 1865	120⅛	....	119⅜	....	119⅝	....
5-20's, new, 1865	118⅜	....	118⅛	....	117⅞	....
5-20's, 1867	118¾	....	118⅜	....	118⅜	....
5-20's, 1868	118	....	118⅛	....	118	....
10-40's	112¼	....	112⅛	....	112⅛	....
10-40's, coupons	112⅜	....	112⅛	....	112⅜	....
Currency 6's	116	....	115⅝	....	116	....
New 5 per cents	114⅛	....	114⅛	....	114⅛	....
Hannibal and St. Jo.	....	....	....	27⅜	....	....
Canton	....	....	....	80	....	....
Western Union Teleg'h.	74⅛	73⅞	73¾	73⅞	73⅞	74⅛
Quicksilver	....	33	....	30¾	....	....
Pacific Mail	42⅜	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	42⅛	42⅛
Adams Express	....	96	....	96	....	96
Wells Fargo Express	....	....	....	75⅛	....	....
American Express	....	64	....	64	....	....
United States Express	....	70	....	70	....	....
New York Central	103⅝	104	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	103⅛
Erie	45⅞	45¾	45	45	45	45⅞
Michigan Central	....	86	....	85	....	....
Michigan Southern	79⅛	78⅞	78⅛	78⅛	78⅞	....
Illinois Central	....	....	....	104	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	87	87⅛	87⅛	....	....
Chicago & Northwestern	54	53⅞	53⅛	52⅞	53⅛	53⅛
Do Preferred	70⅜	70⅛	69⅜	69	69⅛	....
Rock Island	105⅛	105⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅜
St. Paul	42⅜	42⅞	42⅛	42⅝	43⅛	43⅛
Do Preferred	....	69⅜	....	69	....	67⅜
Wabash	47⅞	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅞
Panama	....	117	....	114⅜	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	95⅛	....	95⅛	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅜	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	30⅛
Union Pacific	34⅛	34	33⅛	33⅞	33⅛	34
Chicago and Alton	....	105	....	105	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	29⅞	....	29⅛	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	1⅜	....	1⅞	....	....
Harlem	....	128⅜	....	128⅜	....	....
Atlantic and P. pref.	....	....	17	....	17⅛	....
Tennessee State bonds	....	....	89⅛	....	89⅛	....
Do. new	....	....	89⅛	....	89⅛	....
South Carolinas, April	....	....	18	....	18⅛	....
Do. July	....	....	9⅜	....	9⅛	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	96	....	95	....

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	51½
Penna. Scrip	99
Reading	57⅛
United Co.'s New Jersey	124
Oil Creek	17⅛
Lehigh Valley	61⅛
A. V. R. R. 7-30	91⅛
Central Transportation	44
Empire Transportation	51
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7s	69

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—Cotton easier at 14½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork $14 50. Bulk shoulders 5½c; clear rib 7⅝c; clear 7¾c. Bacon shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8⅛c; clear 8⅝c. Lard 9⅛@9½c. Whisky 89½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 4.—Flour, corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices have declined; White Wabash $1 47; amber Michigan $1 47½, March $1 54, seller June $1 56½; No 2 red $1 48.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour dull at $5 50a9 50. Corn active at 75a76c. Oats dull at 55c. Pork dull at $16. Lard dull and unchanged. Bacon dull and nominal at 7a8½a9c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—Cotton, flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 95c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—Grain inactive, but steady and unchanged. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874.

REMARKS—Rain, snow and sun shine were the orders of the day, which rendered the streets and sidewalks anything but pleasant for pedestrians.

We make quite a number of changes in prices and incorporate new and seasonable articles of commerce in the market report, such as maple sugars and syrups, &c.

The market gives indications of improvement in all leading departments, and it is safe to predict that trade will keep pace with the advance of spring.

As we have oft stated and reiterated, the only stumbling block in the way of trade is the tardy and uncertain action of Congress on the currency question. That question settled, the sails of trade and commerce will at once be unfurled to the breeze, and the money now said to be going begging for borrowers will find profitable investment.

Following are the receipts of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour bbls	2,137	Apples, bbls	254
Butter, pkgs	118	Oats, sks	542
Corn, sks	562	Bacon, tcs	230
Wheat, sks	850	Bacon, pcs	7,500
Barley, sks	340		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,294	8,267	17,561
Apples, bbls	914	1,008	1,917
Cheese, bxs	129	41	160
Corn, sks	7,300	4,846	12,146
Wheat, sks	7,310	1,912	9,222
Barley, sks	2,744	3,886	6,330
Rye, sks	2,766	3,615	6,381
Oats, sks	9,981	4,132	14,113
Butter, pkgs	294	382	667
Bacon, pcs	2,500	11,250	13,750
Bacon, tcs	767	483	1,250

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts continue light, though the supply is fully equal to the demand. Prime cooking and eating varieties are in demand at $3 50a $4 00 ₩ bbl.; medium and common $2 50a3 75.

ALES—The threatened temperance raid has not as yet had any effect on prices in this vicinity, and judging from the orders received, there has been no diminition in the quantity manufactured. But there is no telling what a day may bring forth, and we away developments. In the meantime we quote as follows: X $8 00 per bbl; XX $9; India ale $10 ₩ bbl; Bass's English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gals., $22 70@ 22 24; bbls 41 gals $42 25@42 75; hhds, 68 gals $62 55 @65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of $8 doz bottles, $3 ₩ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 ₩ doz; Guinness's stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $3 ₩ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₩ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₩ doz.

ASHES—We notice on the freight platforms of some of our railways large numbers of casks ashes, direct from the old world, intended for use in this market. The starting up of idle works will create a demand, hence the preparations to meet it. We quote as follows: Soda ash, common, 3¾@4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 5c; black lead, 5c.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a more active demand for choice brands apple butter, and prices are a shade better. We are reported sales choice at 75@80c ₩ gallon; common 65c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There are no changes in prices or the state of the market to note. Our import column shows large receipts of meats, &c., from which it may be inferred that stocks will not deteriorate. We quote as follows: Hams, sugar cured, extra, ₩ lb, 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 9¼c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 16½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ₩ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₩ lb, 8c; do rib sides, ₩ lb, 9¼c; do short rib sides, ₩ lb, 9½c; do clear sides, ₩ lb, 10c; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $16 50; lard, prime leaf in tierces, ₩ lb, 10½c; refined do, for summer use, in half bbls, ₩ lb, 10½c; refined do, for summer use, in buckets, ₩ lb, 11¼c; refined do, in 3 lb caddies, 12½c; refined, 3 lb pails, 13½c; refined do, in 5 lb pails, 13½c; refined do, in 6 lb pails, ₩ lb, 13c; ham sausage ₩ lb, 10c.

BUTTER—We suppose the late rains will affect the country roads to such a degree that pedlers cannot reach the market "on time," hence prime table butter will be scarce and high, say 42@46c ₩ lb; medium to good 35@37c; common 12@20c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand is light. Sales in a small way reported at 3½@4c ₩ lb.

BEANS—The demand for prime white navy continues active, with sales at $2 00@2 50; common can be had at lower figures.

BROOM CORN—The market rules quiet and steady, the demand being only moderate. Sales are reported at the following quotations: Red and red topped at 5½@6½c; fair to good green 7½@8½c; hurl 9½@10c ₩ lb.

BORAX—The market is unchanged in price, with sales reported at 25c ₩ lb.

BROOMS—New brooms are always in demand and we are pleased to state that there is not the slightest change in prices. We quote as follows: No 2, $2 ₩ doz; No 8, $3 50 ₩ doz; No 4, $2 ₩ doz; No 5, $3 25 ₩ doz; carpet brooms, $3 ₩ doz; toy brooms and whisps $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@37½c ₩ dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The prudent housewife always consults the market report to ascertain the price of baking powder, at which we give as follows: ¼ lb cans $1 60; ₩ doz ½ do $3 50; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb bxs, ₩ lb, 40c.

CARBON OIL—The market has ruled uniform in price for the past ten days. We have nothing new to give the reader, and quote f. o. b. at 13½ ₩ gallon; small lots from store command the usual advance.

CANNED GOODS—There is a very active demand for choice varieties of canned goods, which will go on increasing until the status of the coming fruit crop assured. We are reported sales at the following figures: Tomatoes, 2 lb cans, ₩ doz, $2 50; 3 lb pie peaches, ₩ doz, $2 50; Winslow's corn, $2 95 @3 00 ₩ doz; Portland sugar corn $2 75 ₩ doz; 3 lb tomatoes, ₩ doz, $2 25@2 30; 3 lb peaches, ₩ doz, $3 50; 3 lb pumpkin, ₩ doz, $2 50.

CHEESE—Although receipts are light, leading dealers are carrying large and prime stocks with which they are prepared to supply the market at the following figures: Prime Ohio Factory 16½@17c to the trade, and in a jobbing way 17@17½c; Young America 18c; Nutting 19c. Prime to choice Ohio Sweitzer 16@17c.

CIDER—There is very little pure apple cider in the market, and the demand is light. Sales are made at $7 00@8 00 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—There has been an advance in choice varieties, and we advance our prices to $14@16 ₩ bbl. There are few box berries in the market.

COUNTRY BACON—We are reported the following as the state of the market. Bacon hams 9@10c; clear sides 8@8½c; ribbed sides 7½@8c; shoulders 6½@7c ₩ lb.

COUNTY LARD—There is a fair demand at 8@9c ₩ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 ₩ case of four dozen packages.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ₩ barrel; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ₩ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogheny $1 95@2.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair demand for prime varieties which find ready sale at quotations which are as follows: Apples 8@10c ₩ lb; mixed peaches 10@15c; halves 14@15c; blackberries 16@18c.

EGGS—Those who profess to know all about the present and prospective supply of the hen product assure us that ere many day eggs will be plenty and prices lower. So mote it be. We reduce prices a fraction, and quote strictly fresh at 20@21c ₩ doz. Pickled not wanted.

FISH—Prices remain unchanged with a moderately fair demand reported. We quote as follows: No 1 extra mess mackerel $36; No 1 mess mackerel $34; No 1 shore mackerel $25; extra No 1 bay mackerel $19; No 1 bay mackerel $17; extra No 2 mackerel $17; No 2 bay mackerel $14; large No 3 mackerel $12 50; No 3 mackerel $10; split Labrador herring $8@9; white fish $7 50@8; lake trout $7@7 50; large Georges codfish $7@7 50 ₩ 100; medium Georges codfish $6 50 ₩ 100; red herring, scales, 50c ₩ box; No 1 35c ₩ box.

FLOUR—The receipts continue large. The market cannot be reported active, yet there is a fair local and shipping demand for choice western and domestic brands. Dealers are decided in opinion as to the future of the flour market, and we shall await developments. We quote as follows: White wheat flour at $9@10 00; red winter, $8 00; Minnesota, spring $7 00@7 25 ₩ bbl.

FEATHERS—No 1, 78@80c ₩ lb; No 2, 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

GROCERIES—There has been a slight advance in coffees in the East, which, as yet, has not affected the market in this city. Pittsburgh merchants do not go off at a tangent and put up prices upon any vague report that flashes over the wires from the seaboard as to the state of the market. Sugars, molasses and other leading articles are moderately active. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Green, choice, 34c; prime 33c; good 30@31c; fair 29@30c; Java 38@40c. Roasted coffee—in papers 35c; in bulk 34½c; Java 42@43c.

Tea—Young Hysen 50c@$1 10 ₩ lb; Gunpowder 50c @$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 ₩ lb; Japan 55c@$1 ₩ lb; Oolong 28@55c ₩ lb; fancy $1 ₩ lb; Souchong 25@85c ₩ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex C 10¼c; Standard B 10⅛c; Standard A 10½c; Standard hards 11½c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 80c, and scarce; old or p 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white Drips 70c; Sugar Drips 65c; lower grades 45@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—The grain market may be reported dull. The receipts are light, though fully equal to the demand. Purchasers do not seem disposed to take a single peck more than will suffice for their immediate wants. Wheat—we continue to quote prime white at $1 65@1 70, and choice red winter at $1 50 @1 55 per bushel. There is little spring wheat offering. Oats—the demand is light and entirely local. We give the ruling of the market at 52@54c per bushel as to quality. Corn—the market is reported dull and drooping. Sound ear is held at 65@66c; good shelled 68@70c. Rye—there is little inquiry and prices nominally $1 00@1 05. Barley—nothing doing—held at $1 65@1 70.

HONEY—Choice clover 40c ₩ lb; buckwheat 30@35c.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 50@5 25 ₩ lb.

HOPS—1873's 48@50c ₩ lb; 1870's 35@40c; 1871's 18@19c.

HAY—Baled $18@22 ₩ ton; wagon $25@27.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5.

LARD OIL—Prices have dropped a fraction, and we quote No 1 at 82@85c per gallon, and No 2 at 62@65c.

MAPLE SUGAR AND MOLASSES—These delicious sweets have put in an appearance, and at present command the following figures: Maple syrup, gallon jugs, $1 65@1 75; in kegs, $1 50@1 55. Maple sugar, in cakes, 15@15½c ₩ lb; granulated, 16@16½c.

ONIONS—Sales prime at $6@7 ₩ barrel. Setts are in light demand, and prices not fairly established.

POTATOES—We quote peachblows $1 20@1 25, in track; $1 30@1 35 in store.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 13@15c; turkeys 16@18c; ducks 13@15c.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Retail dealers supplied at $6 ₩ gross.

SALT—Sales at $1 60 ₩ bbl by car lots, and $1 80@1 85 in jobbing lots.

TALLOW—Sales at 6¾@7c ₩ lb.

RAGS—Sales at 2¼@3c ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Timothy seed $3 40@3 50; clover $5 40@5 65; flaxseed $2 20. There is quite an active demand for timothy seed, as the season is at hand for strewing it upon the ground.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines at 99c@$1.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle since our last report have been fair both of through and way stock, making the run to this time a shade heavy of through and fair of cattle intended for sale here. Some very good cattle were among the arrivals of last night, and the quality of offerings is considered good. The attendance of buyers fair. Not many cattle have changed hands as yet, only about 215 head weighing up to noon. The feeling among buyers is that prices are too high for Eastern markets, and they are trying to buy lower. This causes trade to move slow. At this writing the indications are that all the stock will change hands. Demand for stockers fair, but cannot be brought here and sold at prices farmers want to buy at. Following are the rates current:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 62; extra 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime, 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; good 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth, $4 75 to $5 00; stockers, fine and smooth, $4 50 to $5 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs fair. The market is dull and lower. No demand to-day for hogs for shipment. Sellers holding for want of buyers. Prices nominal at a decline of ¼ to ½c on what are termed good hogs—and on common at least ½c. Following are the figures stock is held at:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $6 10 to $6 25; prime Philadelphia, $6 00; prime Yorkers, $5 50; fair Yorkers, $5 25; common, $5.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep heavy. The market, like that of yesterday, moderately active, and it looks as if all the stock would change hands. Prices to-day are about the same as last week. Following are the prices current:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lb, fine wool, $6 85 to $7 00; prime 95 lb fine wool, $6 65 to $6 75; prime 90 lb, fine wool, $6 40 to $6 50; good 85 lb, $6 to $6 25.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Flour dull; superfine $5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6 50a7 50. Wheat quiet; red $1 60a1 65. Rye steady at 90c. Corn in fair demand; yellow 76c. Oats dull at 61a58c. Whisky steady at 97c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 5, 1874.

REMARKS—The oil market continues dull, and sales were reported at a decline. At certain locations in the oil regions the market for some days past has been decidedly in favor of buyers, who were not at all anxious to take advantage of the situation. The sales were not large. Below will be found all the information we could obtain:

CRUDE.

The market was dull and prices were very unsatisfactory, at least to parties that want to sell. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls Union	$1 85
1,000 bbls Union	1 75
1,000 bbls United	1 75
2,000 bbls United	1 82½

Later in the day the market was weaker and oil was offered at lower figures.

REFINED.

We have not a single new feature to note in regard to this article. It takes just the same amount of money to purchase at the works as it did ten days since, viz.: 13½c on cars.

Philadelphia—Dull; spot 14½c, March 14¾a15c, April 15½c, May 15½c.

New York—Prices steady; 15⅛a15½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet; prices unchanged. City $1 70, country $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 4.—The "Herald" says: The petroleum markets were not much changed from previous quotations. On upper road the market opened at $2 00 and closed from $2 02½. The market at Parker's closed at $1 85 for Union and $1 82½ for United. The home refined market was 8½c in bulk and 13½ in barrels. Benzine in bulk $1 50a1 75. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$2 00
2,500 bbls upper road, spot	2 02½
1,000 bbls Parkers, Union	1 75
3,000 bbls Parkers, Union	1 85
1,000 bbls Parkers, United	1 75
2,000 bbls Parkers, United	1 82½

NEW YORK, March 4—Closing 3.—Crude in bulk held a trifle firmer and quiet at 7⅛a7¾c. Refined steady at 15⅛a15½c. Cases 21c. Naphtha firm at 8½c. Philadelphia shows a moderately active inquiry; refined 14¾c first half March; 15c last half; rumored sale of 5,009 bbls first half March 4½c; sales rumored 3,000 bbls spot at 14½c.

TIDIOUTE, March 4.—Market very quiet at $1 65a1 70.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 4.—Market dull and nothing doing; at $1 80a1 90.

ROUSEVILLE, March 4.—Market quiet and nothing doing; held at $1 85.

OIL CITY, March 4.—Market weak at $1 85.

PARKER'S, March 4.—Market quiet and nothing doing. We can quote but nominal figures; Union pipes $1 75; other lines $1 70.

TITUSVILLE, March 4.—Market very quiet and no sales yet; but about $2 00 are the ruling bids.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Market dull; S. W. 14½c; crude not quoted; cases 20c; sales none. Futures: March, 14¾a15c; April 15½c; May 16a16½c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvey	Vesta O W	483
McKelvey	Star O W	451
Stewart	Sunbeam O W	81
McKelvey	Iron City O W	157

Crude Oil received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	483	Sunbeam O W	81
Star O W	451	Iron City O W	157
Total			4,192

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1874.

MONEY

easy at 3a4 per cent.

STERLING

$4 83½ for sixty day, and $4 87 for sight. Customs receipts $293,000.

GOLD

closed at 112, after selling at 112⅛a112½. Carrying rates 2a4 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $312,000. Clearings $29,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

active, but lower.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119⅝	5-20s, '67	118¾
5-20s, '62	117⅜	5-20s, '68	118
5-20s, '64	118½	New 5s	114
5-20s, '65	120⅛	10 40s	112⅛
5-20s, '65, new	119⅝	Currency 6s	116

STATE BONDS

nominal.

Missouri	95	Virginia, new	42
Tennessee, old	89½	North Carolina, old	35
Tennessee, new	89½	North Carolina, new	28

STOCKS

opened active and weak and declined ¼ to 2½ per cent. up to mid-day. A large short interest was put out, but during the last hour of business the market turned from "bear" to "bull," and with an active buying demand for leading shares prices advanced ½ to 1⅛ per cent., and in some cases the opening prices were not only reached but passed. Rock Island and Northwest suffered the greatest decline. The market closed strong. Sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 213,000 shares, of which 29,000 were Western Union, 16,500 Union Pacific, 15,000 Wabash, 7,500 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Ohios, 16,500 New York Central, 7,000 St. Paul, 54,500 Lake Shore, 17,500 Rock Island, 23,000 Northwest common, and 4,500 Northwest preferred.

Canton	70	St. Paul preferred	69⅛
W. U. Telegraph	74⅛	Toledo & Wabash	47⅞
Quicksilver	30½	Do preferred	72
Adams Express	96	Fort Wayne	95⅝
Wells, Fargo & Co.	75	Terre Haute	10
American Express	63⅛	Do preferred	27
U. S. Express	70	Chicago & Alton	106
Pacific Mail	42⅜	Do preferred	107⅛
New York Central	103⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	30⅛
Erie	45⅛	Cleve., Col. & Cin.	79
Do preferred	74	Burlington & Quincy	108⅛
Harlem	129⅛	Lake Shore	78½
Do preferred	126	Panama	30
Michigan Central	86	[illegible]	
Pittsburgh	87⅛	Union Pacific	34
Northwestern	54⅛	Central Pacific bonds	94
Do preferred	70⅛	Union Pacific bonds	85
Rock Island	104⅛	Hartford & Erie	1⅞
New Jersey Central	104⅛	Delaware & Lack.	109
St. Paul	43⅛	Bankers' Bills	$4 84

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 4, 1874.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 spring $1 20¾a1 21; No. 2, $1 19⅞ seller April, $1 24¾ seller May; No. 3, $1 13¾a1 14½; rejected $1 08. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 59½c fresh, cash, 59⅜a59½c seller April, 63⅝c seller May; rejected 54½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 42½c cash, 43⅝c seller April. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 fresh 85c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady with a moderate demand at $14 25 cash, $14 45 seller April. Bulk meats—demand good at full prices; shoulders 5⅜c; short rib middles 7⅛c.

WHISKY—Market steady with a moderate demand at 92c bid, 93c asked.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton dull at 16c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Whisky a shade firmer at 96a96½c. Wheat quiet; No 2 spring $1 49a1 51; No 2 Milwaukee $1 51a1 52; No 1 Milwaukee $1 56a1 57; rejected spring $1 42a1 43. Rye dull at 96ca$1 02. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade easier; new Western mixed 76¾a81½c; white Western 77a80c. Oats quiet and firm; mixed Western 61½a63c; white 63½a64c. Hay heavy at $1 02a1 04. Hops 29a25c. Coffee steady at 25a25½c. Sugar firm at 7¾a7⅞c. Molasses and rice unchanged. Leather unchanged. Wool firm at 40a65c. Pork firm at $15 50. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles firmer at 8⅜a8⅝c. Lard steadier at 9,3-16a9.5-16c. Butter firm at 25a40c. Cheese firm at 11a16½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 4.—Cattle—Receipts 969 head; total for the week 4,998. Market active at about last week's closing rates.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 2,400 head; total for the week 13,600 head. Market moderately active at ½c decline on last week's closing prices.

Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,900 head; total for last week 1,900 head, against 10,900 for same time last week. Market dull; no sales except to supply the local butchers; Yorkers $5 25a5 50; heavy hogs $5 60a5 80.

Pork Packing Statistics

CINCINNATI, March 4.—According to the report of Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, submitted to-day, the average gross weight of hogs packed at Cincinnati this winter, was 280¾ lbs, a decrease, compared with last winter, of 24.14 lbs. The average yield of lard of all kinds per head was 29.7 lbs, a decrease of 5.97 lbs. The total production of mess pork was 27,000 bbls, compared with 33,000 bbls last winter.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Business was quiet to-day with the commission houses and jobbing trade. Only a moderately active market for cotton goods, and somewhat unsettled; medium grade bleached shirtings weak, with price reductions on a few makes. Cottonades firmly active. Prints in moderate request. Ginghams in fair demand. Worsted shawls selling freely. Kentucky jeans rather more active.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Cotton steady at 15½c. Flour, wheat, corn and barley dull, but unchanged. Oats steady at 44a51c. Rye steady at $1 01. Pork active at $14 50. Lard—demand fair and market firm; steam 8⅞a8⅞c; kettle 9⅛a9½c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 5½c; clear rib 7⅛a7⅜c; clear 7⅝c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 6⅜c; clear rib 8⅜a8⅝c; clear 8¾c. Whisky strong at 90c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Flour in good demand and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 50a1 65. Rye firmer at 80c. Oats steady and firmer at 58a59c. Rye quiet at 90c. Provisions and coffee unchanged. Butter easier; Western roll 40a42c; tub 40a43c. Whisky nominal at 97½c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, March 4.—Wool firm and prices well sustained. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, extra and double extra, 55a57c; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 50a53c; Maine and Eastern superfines 53a58c; combing and delaine wool quiet and firm at 55a60c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, March 4.—Wheat quiet; white Canada held $1 80a1 85. Corn quiet at 78c. Barley inactive; Canada held $1 63.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Harmonia	March	5	Hamburg.
Italy	March	7	Liverpool.
Rhein	March	7	Bremen.
Elysia	March	7	Glasgow.
Adriatic	March	7	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	March	7	France.
State of Virginia	March	7	Liverpool.
Cornwall	March	7	Bristol.
Andes	March	7	Cardiff.
City of Montreal	March	7	Liverpool.
Washington	March	9	Havre.
Idaho	March	10	Liverpool.
Herder	March	10	Hamburg.
Abyssinia	March	11	Liverpool.
Castalia	March	11	Glasgow.
Silesia	March	12	Hamburg.
Spain	March	14	Liverpool.
Anglia	March	14	Glasgow.
Baltic	March	14	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	March	14	Liverpool.
Manhattan	March	17	Liverpool.
Calabria	March	18	Liverpool.
Frisia	March	19	Hamburg.
Canada	March	21	Liverpool.
California	March	21	Glasgow.
Oceanic	March	21	Liverpool.
Periere	March	21	France.
State of Pennsylvania	March	21	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	March	21	Cardiff.
City of Richmond	March	21	Liverpool.
Ville De Paris	March	23	France.
Minnesota	March	24	Liverpool.
Algeria	March	25	Liverpool.
Italia	March	25	Glasgow.
Australia	March	26	Glasgow.
Republic	March	28	Liverpool.
City of Paris	March	28	Liverpool.
Westphalia	March	28	Hamburg.
Wisconsin	March	31	Liverpool.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.			
Illinois	March	5	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	March	12	Liverpool.
Nederland	March	17	Antwerp.
Ohio	March	19	Liverpool.
Vaderland	March	25	Antwerp.
Indiana	March	26	Liverpool.
FROM BOSTON.			
Parthia	March	7	Liverpool.
Olympic	March	14	Liverpool.
Hecla	March	21	Liverpool.
Marathon	March	28	Liverpool.
FROM BALTIMORE.			
Caspian	March	4	Liverpool.
Nurnberg	March	14	Bremen.
Baltimore	March	28	Bremen.

ESTABLISHED 1862.
PITTSBURGH COMMISSION HOUSE,
305 LIBERTY STREET.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
Receives and sells Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Seed, Lard, Bacon, Apples, Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruit, Farm and Garden Products. Correspondence invited.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 4, 1874.

River rising slowly with about seven and half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 49 degrees at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 4, 1874.

Rained this morning. Cloudy and cool this evening. River ten feet four inches and stationary. Departed—Express, for Parkersburg, at 11 A. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 4—River twenty-seven feet and falling. Departed—Carmer, Evansville; Esperanza, St. Louis; John Kilgour, New Orleans. The Thompson Dean lies over two or three days for repairs to her machinery.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, March 4—Cloudy and cooler, after a heavy rain and violent wind last night. Mercury 29 to 48 degrees. River fallen two feet. Port List: Down—Mary Davage, Como, Arkansas Belle, Red Cloud, Grey Eagle. Up—Fayette, Falls Pilot, Geo. Roberts. Business active.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—River at a stand with seventeen feet four inches on the shoals. Cloudy and pleasant. Arrived—B. H. Cooke, from Upper Cumberland. Departed—Burksville, for Paducah.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 4.—Arrived—Glencoe, New Orleans; Louisville, New Orleans; Quickstep, Evansville. Departed—Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Quickstep, Evansville; Louisville, Cincinnati. River risen three inches. Weather clear, Mercury 46 degree.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—Clear and pleasant. River stationary. Arrived—Maude, New Orleans. Departed—John Kyle and Robert Mitchell, New Orleans. The Parker, for Cincinnati, lays over till to-morrow.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Arrived—City of Alton, St. Louis; Indiana, Cincinnati; Belle Lee, Memphis. Departed—James Howard, St. Louis. Cloudy and warm.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Mollie Ebert	Batchelor	Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA seven feet nine inches and rising.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet nine inches and rising. We had a fall of rain last night. The weather during the day was clear.

THE Mountain Belle is still laying up at Memphis.

THE Mallie Ragan is announced to leave Wheeling for this port to-day.

THE James Means left St. Louis with 1,675 tons iron ore for Pittsburgh.

THE Governor Allen re-enters the New Orleans and Red river trade.

THERE is some talk of another Cincinnati and Kanawha river packet.

THE packet R. W. Skillinger, Capt. Russell, is announced for Cincinnati.

MAJOR W. HURD, a former well-known river clerk, died at New Orleans last Friday.

THE Maria Louise made the run from New Orleans to Shreveport in seventy-two hours.

CAPT. ED. SPENCER and John Massie are reported improving at the Arkansas Hot Springs.

THE owners of the Pat Cleburne have decided to keep her in the Memphis and Chicot trade.

THE towboat D. T. Lane, arrived at Cincinnati on Monday with twelve barges of Kanawha coal.

THE steamer Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, took her departure last evening with an excellent trip.

THE towboat Rover and barges will leave for St. Louis on Saturday. Shippers will bear this in mind.

THE St. Louis steamboatmen have adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Captain John S. McCune.

CAPTAIN GARRET F. HULS, will clerk the new Anchor Line packet St. Genevieve. She will ply in the Vicksburg trade.

THE fine packet steamer Mollie Ebert, Captain F. Y. Batchelor, is announced for St. Louis and way points on Saturday.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, will arrive to-day and take her departure for Portsmouth on Friday at 4 P. M.

CAPTAIN JOHN B. EADS is confident that his plan for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi will be adopted by Congress.

THE first-class towboat Iron Mountain, Capt. W. C. Gray, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. Shippers will take notice.

CAPTAIN SAM. PLEASANTS is loading three hay barges at Vevay, to leave for New Orleans during the present week with 5,000 bales hay.

THE steamer New Orleans, built here in 1812, was 300 tons burden. In 1871 we published a full description of her run to New Orleans and back.

A FLATBOAT belonging to Aaron Robbins, of Madison, Ind., containing 1,264 bales of hay, was sunk by the heavy drift at Memphis Sunday.

CAPTAIN BLANKS reports the deck load of the Lotawanna all saved, with some hopes for the cotton in her hold, provided the boat can be raised.

THE Ashland, on her last trip, made the run from New Orleans to Fort Smith and back—a distance of 2,400 miles—in sixteen days. How is that for high!

THERE is a movement on foot to establish a new line from Memphis to Arkansas river, and one or two boat owners have had offers made for their ships.

THE Ashland on her last trip made the run from New Orleans to Fort Smith and back, a round distance of 2,400 miles, in sixteen days. How is that for high?

CAPTAIN SAM MONTGOMERY disposed of the last of his boat load of furniture at Vicksburg, and has returned home. He left New Albany on the 16th of September.

THE fine steamer Messenger, Capt. M. A Cox, is announced for Louisville, Evansville, Clarksville and Nashville. Our clever friend John C. Fisher will be found in the office.

CAPTAIN FRANK OATS says river reporters are worse than the seven years' itch, and that he can get rid of the latter but not the former. Captain Oats resides in Cincinnati.

THE contract for building the wharfboat for use by the Diamond Jo line of steamers at Dubuque has been awarded to J. R. Morgan, of Clinton. It will be 180 feet long by 40 feet wide, with 5 feet depth of hold.

THE John Howard went out of Arkansas river last Wednesday night with five thousand sacks of cotton seed and one thousand bales of Arkansas river cotton. She added three or four hundred bales more at the mouth.

THE steamer Alice Brown, which left Cairo on Sunday evening with a tow of coal, broke her shaft when about one hundred miles above Memphis. Her tow was safely landed. The steamer will be towed to New Albany, where she will receive a new shaft now being forged at Buffalo.

CINCINNATI.—Messrs. Ryan & Cole, of Ashland, Ky., on Monday, purchased the steam propeller Hiram Campbell. Her new owners intend using her in towing from Greenup to Etna Furnace and in towing for the Ashland Furnace, in which company Captain Ryan is a stockholder. The price paid was $7,000.

CAPTAIN JACK GRAMMAR, superintendent of the Evansville, Cairo and Memphis Steam Packet Company, received a dispatch from John S. Hopkins and H. M. Sweitzer, President and Secretary of the line, now in Washington City, announcing that the mail contract has again been awarded to their line for the next year.

A BILL has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature authorizing towns on the line to construct a canal for freighting purposes from Lake Waconia to Lake Minnetonka. This would give an outlet to the large wheat region between Minnetonka river and the Pacific main line toward and near Minneapolis.

MR. JAMES S. ROBINSON received a letter from Captain Mason in St. Louis, which says that no positive arrangements can be made for the Cincinnati and St. Louis Express Line until after the election of a new President of the Keokuk Northern Line. The St. Louis "Republican" says that the boats and officers will be named this week.

TUESDAY'S Cincinnati "Enquirer" says: Two of the most popular and fastest boats in the trade have locked horns, and are loading to leave for New Orleans at the same hour Wednesday evening. Their commanders fully understand their business, and have the merits of each boat fully set forth in our advertising columns, to which we refer our readers. The boats are the Thompson Dean and John Kilgour.

ST. LOUIS.—The "Republican" says: There is now fully nine and a half feet of water in the channel to Cairo, and a booming river from there down. From the latest advices we find the Arkansas is on a big swell. The Red is falling slowly, with about twenty feet from Shreveport down. As to the smaller tributaries, the Muskegon is reported to have the enormous depth of forty-one feet and still rising, and the Sunflower has a deep channel, though on the fall at present.

THE Memphis "Appeal," of Sunday, says: "The Thompson Dean, for the Ohio river, passed up at daylight, with the best trip since she floated from the docks. Her register showed $4,200 passage receipts. The great mogul in New York says she is to be run as a regular packet the coming season from here to New Orleans. The Dean and her accomplished commander will be a great acquisition to the trade, and our citizens will certainly give her good encouragement."

THE Memphis "Appeal" of the 28th says: Sheriff Doyle levied on a locomotive, tender and six flat cars on board the steamer City of Vicksburg last night, as the property of the Mobile and Northwestern Railroad, at the instance of Joseph Flynn, Esq., contractor, who claims that the recent sale of rolling stock was fraudulent and made with a view to beat him out of some $8,000 due for work done on the road bed.

U. P. SCHENCK, of Vevay, is loading a barge at Markland's and another at Wiley's Landing with hay, to be towed to New Orleans by the steamer Sam J. Bale.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT, New Orleans—S. Debat et al vs. John Janney et al.—Plaintiffs claimed to have, by contract annexed, purchased the bar of the Governor Allen, September 4, 1871. In February, 1874, the steamboat was sold by the United States Marshal under an order in admiralty to defendants, the plaintiffs' rights being reserved, the Marshal at the sale notifying buyers that the bar was not sold. Defendants do not recognize plaintiffs' rights, and threaten violence if they attempt to enforce them. Plaintiffs invested $8,000 in the bar, and will suffer damage of over $500 if their rights are not maintained. Injunction prayed for and issued on bond of $1,000.

THE St. Louis "Republican," of Sunday, says: An inspection made of the depth of water along the river front yesterday by the Harbor Master, Mr. Smith (chairman of the Harbor Committee), and Mr. Julius Rapp, Harbor Engineer; the soundings were commenced at the foot of Market street, on the outside of the steamer John Kyle, lying at the New Orleans wharfboat. The depth of water found was nine feet at the Keokuk landing, ten feet from the shore, six and a half feet, and seven feet was found to Pine street. From this point up as far as the bridge the depth of water varied from nine feet to sixteen feet; in front of the western abutment of the bridge, a distance of seventy-five feet from the coffer dam of the bridge, where the clay from the tunnel was dumped, a depth of ten feet; twenty feet above the dump and seventy-five feet from the shore, sixteen feet was found, showing plainly that the clay dumped on the landing has found its way over through the coffer dam, showing a difference in the depth of the water in the space of fifteen or twenty feet, of six feet, thus forming a clay dike of from sixty to seventy-five feet outside of the established river front. The present stage of the river is eleven feet four inches, above low water of 1863. Should low water follow the June rise next summer, the probabilities are that there will be a dry sand bar from a point 200 feet south of Market street, extending northwardly to Olive street, and from thence to Vine street. The bar will average two feet above low water.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Jos Woodwell, 1 cases handles; Voight, M & Co, 13 cases eggs, 3 do butter, 1 bbl onions, 14 do potatoes, 11 do apples; Adler, R & Co, 1 bbl whisky; Frazer & M, 3 sks rags; C D Perkins, 3 bbls eggs; Wm Flacus & Son, 25 bgs rags; H Kleber & Bro, 1 organ; A C Bakewell & Co, 1 printing press; J R Weldon, 1 lot croquet; McKnight, D & Co, 1 car s iron; F W Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour; E F G Co, 275 pigs lead; E H Myers & Co, 3,455 d s shoulders; S S Marvin & Co, 50 tcs lard; Mullin & M, 3 cars s iron; Reese Owens & Co, 1,250 d s shoulders; Germania Bank, 1 car dressed lumber; F W Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; W Meek, 66 bales hay; Schomaker & Co, 200 bbls flour; Kell & R, 175 bags barley; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 30 doz brooms; L H Smith & Co, lot grate fronts; A Glass & Co, 100 bxs g ware; Laughlin & Co, 6 cars limestone, Graff B & Co, 2 do do; W C Armon, 11 bbls rags; W H Graff, lot maple sugar; Speer & Sons, 1 pot-to digger; J J Bentley, 1 bx sundries; Schnellbach & H, 1 car hay; Ed Fox & Co, 3 bbls eggs; Aiken W & P; 7 bbls apples; 3 do do; Lyle B & Co, 12 cases shafts; Henderson Bros, 2 bbls Japan; W H Graff & Co, 36 bbls apples, 57 tubs butter, 4 bbls pears; H J McCracken, 25 tubs butter, 25 bbls eggs; Loh & Coolep, 2 bbls eggs, 2 bbls nuts; Schomaker & Co, 2 bbls eggs; J P Smith & Co, 3 bxs g ware; Hostetter & S, 50 bbls spirits; Reese Owens & Co, 246 trcs yellow grease, 4 bbls do.

PER ELEVATOR.—S B Floyd & Co, 2 cars wheat.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Fred Schild, 1 car barley, 226 sks; W C Happer, 1 car walnut lumber; Jas Murphy, 10 pails tobacco; W Welsh & Co, 10 sks rye; R D Clarke, 20 bbls flour; Spencer, McK & Co, 43 sks barley; J M Sichel & Co, 10 pkgs tobacco; Pretzfeld Bros, 4 hhds tobacco; J A Graff & Son, 140 bales hay; Campbell, J & Co, 1 do; H W Beaumont, 5 bbls whisky; Pitts Bolt Co, 10 do l oil; Walker, Cooper & Co, 10 tcs d beef; C D Miller, 1 car corn, 200 bags; P Duff & Son, 400 bxs starch; E Moye & Co, 7 bbls eggs; MacKeown, T & Co, 4 pkgs whisky, 1 cask do; Jas McAlteer, 4 bxs g apples, 3 bbls do; Henry Rea, Jr, 8 bbls dried peaches.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—J A Steele, 170 bags oats; J Anderson & Co, 256 s pipe; L O Cowan, 52 bxs soap; D W Huntsman & Co, 16 pkgs new furniture; E G Guthold, 1 car shingles; McQueen & Chambers, 1 car lumber; E Guthold, 1 car shingles; W H Miller, 6 pkgs furniture; Miller Bros, 41 pkgs do; Geo McHerron & Bro, 2 bxs eggs, 1 keg butter; S M Cummings, 15 cars lumber; Adams & Knox, 222 bags oats; J M Hemphill, 1 car staves; Jno T Evans, 1 car b stone; R Davis, 2 b wagons; Henry Linz, 30 bgs potatoes; J C Myers, 1 kg a butter; Armstrong F & McK, 248 pigs lead; Ed Groetzinger, 2 rolls carpet; Smith, M & Co, 4 cars l stone; Jno Nanz, 1 do lumber; Harbaugh, M & O, 5 do l stone; Eaken, Russell & Co, 4 pkgs tobacco; J & T Megraw, 1 car stone.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway.

T C Jenkins, 1 car fish; Central Ref Co, 5 do e oil bbls; G A Mundorf, 1 do lumber; Aiken, W & P, 5 do potatoes; A R Hall, 2 do do; J Dier & Co, 2 do do; F Pollard, 4 bx s cases; Lewis, O & P, 6 do bolts; Ex F G Co, 8 do g ware; Johnson & Co, 100 hf bbls f fish; Scoble, R & S, 10 bags c seed; F McCoy, 13 bxs f fish; D W Garrett, 6 do do; H Riddle, 9 bbls eggs; J G L m & Co, 1 case brushes; J W Morrison, 2 bxs frames; J Pleyer, 1 keg a butter; P P M Co, 13 bdls paper; J J Pettit, 31 pkgs sunds; Logan, Gregg & Co, 2 kegs butter, 3 blowers; Voigt, M & Co, 35 bbls apples, 8 do eggs; S Ewart & Co, 37 pkgs sunds; Jas Graham, 170 sks oats; McCullough & S, 235 do rags; J W Sichel & Co, 13 bxs cigars; Dilworth Bros, 4 cases; E Fox, 2 kegs a butter, 8 bbls apples; J C Duffey, 2 bxs t plate; Boll & Beber, 4 do do; P F Schuchman, 15 bbls flour; McIntire & B, 1 bbl c wheat; Voigt & McC, 5 do o meal; W France, 15 pkgs sunds; J Porterfield, 19 do do; John Heck, 4 pkgs do; Arbuckles & Co, 25 kegs p barley; Bailey, Farrel & Co, 1 coil lead; J & W Farlley, 66 sks corn; J Rose, 72 do oats; N Whiting, 1 lot furniture; Loh & Cooley, 5 bbls apples; Gans & Loeffler, 1 lot furniture; Head C & Co, 3 bbls poultry, 2 do d apples; Bodelheim & Ring & Co, 9 pkgs sunds; E Moye, 9 bbls eggs, 4 firkins butter; Hostetter & S, 9 casks bottles; B L Fahnestock, 5 bbls whisky; R & M Jenkinson, 5 butts, 95 cases; Singer M & Co, 9 springs; A & D H Chambers, 3 casks glass; T C Jenkins, 10 cases cigars; P Duff & Son, 45 pkgs sunds; C A Warmcastle, 49 bbls do; B D Moore, 1 do do.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Carnegie, K & Co, 10 cars iron beams; Isabella Furnace Co, 7 do l stone; Carnegie, K & Co, 4 do do; Shoenberger, B & Co, 1 do do; J L Lowry, 10 do stone; W J Bingham 1 do lime; F Altvater, 22 sks oats; C Bodill, 1 calf; Wm Hoffman, 1 do do; A Roshellen, 1 do do; McNamara, 1 horse; H Rose, 6 calves; Peter Lutz, 2 do do; Geo Doenberger, 1 do.

Cincinnati.

PER MOLLIE EBERT.—A & D H Chambers, 84 m hhds, 1 do glass; Dithridge & Co, 12 bxs glass; Kennedy, C & Co, 66 bales cotton; Birmingham, W & Co, 20 do; Eagle Cotton Works, 80 do; R H Townsend & Co, 19 do; H Kirkpatrick & Co, 5 hhds sugar; Boyce, R & Co, 23 e pkgs; Balmer & Bros, 32 do; Brown & Co, 10 tons p metal; H Riddle & Son, 24 bbls peaches; McKeown, T & Co, 1 pkg varnish; G H Dowler, 11 do furniture; S P Shinn & Co, 70 bbls molasses; H S Carlile, lot furniture; F Eichbaum, Edmundson, B Zinkard, & W H Lemmon, lot furnature; Roenick & G, 8 bags feathers; W Cooper & Co 4 do; Close, & Co 12 doz chairs, lot furnature; R R Agent, lot do; C Mathias, J Myers & Son, each lot do; Graff H, & Co 37 pkgs slides; H Berger, 5 doz chairs; W D Rinehart, 2 hhgs tobacco; Baum, & Co 2 bdls iron; Loomis & C, 30 tons pig metal; Spencer McK, & Co 27 e bbls; M F Cassidy, & Co 2 bbls eggs; Loh & C, 6 do 1 bx butter; J Woodwell, & Co 5 bales mds; Clark, & Co 1 bbl oil; Wharfboat 4 do.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Garrison & Co, m.	5	Lewis, O & P, m.	2
Isabella F Co, o.	7	Pittsburgh F & I Co, m.	7
Lewis, Oliver & P, m.	3	Laughlin & Co.	7
Total			31

PENNSYVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m.	3	J W Porter, m	2
Total			5

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lucy F Co, o.	4	McKnight, D & Co, o.	2
Shoenberger, B & Co, o.	8	Reese, G & W, o.	2
McKnight, P & Co, o.	4	Caughey & Co, o.	1
Isabella Furnace Co, o.	20	Pittsburgh F Co	3
Total			44

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Blain, I & S W, m.	1	Kloman, C & Bro, m.	3
Total			4

Coal Received by Allegheny Valley Railroad.

	Cars.
Sable Coal Co.	19

RIVER PACKETS.

FROM BELLAIR.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntingdon, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.

THE STEAMER
ANDES,
CHARLES MUHLEMAM....Commander.
Will leave as above.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER
CARRIE BROOKS,
HARVEY DARLINGTON....Captain.
Will leave as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PARKERSBURG.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

THE FINE STEAMER
MALLIE RAGON.
Captain....J. W. WILLIAMSON
Clerk....H. C. CALDWELL
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR....Commander.
W. J. C. ANDERSON....Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

Leaves THURSDAY, March 5th.

THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER
R. W. SKILLINGER.
J. T. RUSSELL....Captain.
C. B. RUSSELL....Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

NASHVILLE.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Clarksville and Nashville.

TUESDAY, March 10—4 P. M.

THE FINE STEAMER
MESSENGER,
M. A. COX....Captain
JOHN C. FISHER....Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD.

ST. LOUIS.

For Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.

SATURDAY, March 7th.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
MOLLIE EBERT.
F. G. BATCHELOR....Master
CHARLES REGNIER....Clerk
Will leave as advertised, Saturday, March 7th.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

For St. Louis.

SATURDAY, March 7.

THE TOWBOAT
Rover and Barges,
GREENLEE....Captain
Will leave as announced above.
Through receipts given to Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For Freight apply to
GHRIEST & MACKEY, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. PAUL.

For St. Louis, Dubuque and St. Paul.

SATURDAY, March 14.

THE SPLENDID TOWBOAT
Iron Mountain and Barges.
WM. C. GRAY....Master
Will leave as announced above.
The Iron Mountain is now ready to receive Freight for all points on the Upper Mississippi.
For Freight only apply to
GHRIEST & MACKEY, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
Or to R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROTHERS,
Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
37 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO. 20 Walnut Street.

Get the Best
HOWE STANDARD
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired.
W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood st.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

FREEHOLD
Bank and Building
ASSOCIATION,
No. 68 Smithfield St.,
Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL....$200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE.... 500,000.

DEPOSITORS SECURED
BY ACT OF THE
Legislature of Pennsylvania.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other good Securities.

Married Women and persons under age, by the charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.

OFFICERS OF BANK.
President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F SLAGLE.
DIRECTORS.
EDWARD HOUSE, ROBERT W. MACKEY,
THOMAS STEEL, JARED M. BRUSH,
WM. PHILLIPS, S. S. BOGGS,
JOHN PAUL.
Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Cashier—JAMES P. SPEER.
Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW.
TThs 3p

CENTRAL BANK,
No. 35 Bank Block, Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL....$100,000.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS FAWCETT, MADISON BAILEY,
D. W. C. CARROLL, J. F. DENNISTON,
JAMES H. HOPKINS, GEORGE BINGHAM,
JULIUS ADLER, ABRAM HAYES,
JAMES BOWN, PAUL H. HACKE,
J. H. WALTER, JAMES LYONS.
THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.
TThs

Allegheny Savings Bank,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
J. L. GRAHAM....President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE....Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
James L. Graham, D. DeHaven,
John Davidson, James McBrier,
Andrew Ackley, John A. Scott,
Henry Palmer.
Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange. Interest allowed on time deposits. TThs

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 SMITHFIELD STREET.
CAPITAL - - - - $200,000.
AUTHORIZED - - - $500,000
President—GEO. H. ANDERSON.
Cashier—JOHN D. FRASER.
Interest paid on time deposits.
Boards meet daily at 11:30 A. M.

CITY BANK,
Corner Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL....$100,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired, remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
J. M. TONER, Assistant Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Dominick Ihmsen, Theo. E. Tack,
Thomas Rourke, Terrence Campbell,
Patrick Kane, James Phelan,
James Callery, H. A. Freyvogle,
Thomas Barnes, J. S. Adams,
Charles Maginn, R. J. Grace,
P. La Gonlion,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,
No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1873.
CAPITAL....$100,000
PRIVILEGE....$500,000.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS
Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank. Collections and Returns promptly made.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY LAMBERT, A. M. BROWN,
ANDREW MILLER, S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
EDWARD DUFF, ARCH. McFARLAND,
JAMES GORDON, D. P. ESTEP,
JOHN SEIFERTH, G. W. RANKIN,
H. A. WEAVER.
President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SOULLY.
Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH,
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
Capital Stock, $500,000.
J. W. COOK....President.
R. W. MACKEY....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS....Cashier.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET,
(CORNER SECOND).
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited.
We promise careful attention to all Business entrusted to us.
A. BRADLEY....President
W. VANKIRK....Vice President
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr....Cashier

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

Chas. Camblos & Co
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 38 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DIVIDEND SCRIPT Bought and Sold on Commission.
STOCKS and BONDS Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention given to investments.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Third & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES. Drafts drawn on all the leading cities of Europe.

COAL.

Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. R. R., (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily. Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.

HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddocksfield Gas Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 21 and 23 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."

ALTERATION OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, February 15th, 1874, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac.	6:45 a m
Through mail	8:00 a m	McKeesport Ac.	7:35 a m
Mixed way	9:30 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
McKeesport Ac	11:15 a m	Trough Ex.	9:00 a m
Connellsv'e Ac.	3:35 p m	Connellsv'e Ac.	10:50 a m
McKeesport Ac	4:35 p m	McKeesport Ac.	12:10 p m
West Newton Ac	5:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:05 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac.	6:15 p m
Through Ex.	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac.	7:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through mail	9:20 p m
W. Newton Ch T	12:45 p m	W. Newton Ch T	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.
General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. O. HOUGH, Genl. Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, November 2d, 1873, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, at 2:50 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:10 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.

Cincinnati Express daily, at 12:20 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p. m., Philadelphia 2:50 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m., Baltimore 2:25 a. m., Washington 6:13 a. m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:40 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:15 a. m., Philadelphia 8:00 a. m., New York 11:55 a. m.

Fast Line daily, at 7:50 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 5:00 a. m., Philadelphia 9:10 a. m., New York 12:35 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 a. m., Washington 10:35 a. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:45 A. M., stopping at all Stations.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:05, 10:20, 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:10, and 11:20 p. m. Sunday, 12:40 p. m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:00 a. m., 4:50, 5:30 and 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 9:20 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation....2:40 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation....3:50 p. m.

Trains arrive at Union Depot as follows:—

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Mail Train daily, except Monday....1:20 a. m.
Fast Line daily, except Monday....1:55 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday....8:40 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily....9:20 a. m.
Pacific Express daily....1:55 p. m.
Way Passenger daily....8:20 p. m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:40 and 8:25 a. m., 1:20, 2:40, and 5:45 p. m. Sunday, 10:00 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:40 and 9:00 a. m., 6:45, 7:25, and 11:10 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation....4:45 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation....10:45 a. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.

Mail Train, connecting for Butler....6:35 a. m.
Express, connecting for Butler....2:15 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation....9:30 a. m, and 4:17 p. m.
Springdale Accom., 3:05 and 6:10 p. m. Sunday, 12:50 p. m.
Fairview Accommodation....10:40 a. m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot:—

Express, connecting from Butler....10:20 a. m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler....5:40 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation....8:20 a. m. and 2:25 p. m.
Springdale Accom., 6:50 a. m. and 6:05 p. m. Sunday, 9:50 a. m.
Fairview Accommodation....12:50 p. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices—No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY, TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, February 2, 1874, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh time), as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Homestead Accom (from Ormsby)	6 00 a m	Homestead Ac.	6 55 a m
Through Mail	8 45 a m	Elizabeth Ac.	8 35 a m
Monongahela Ac.	11 00 a m	Monong'ela Ex.	10 20 a m
Monongahela Ex.	4 00 p m	Through Mail	1 55 p m
Elizabeth Ac.	6 15 p m	Monongahela Ac.	5 35 p m

All Trains daily except Sunday.

Church Train leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8 00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10 00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1 00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3 05 p. m.

Three Through Trains for all important points on the Monongahela river.

Passengers from Brownsville and up river points make close connection with Morning Express at Monongahela City, reaching Pittsburgh three hours quicker than by packet, and making all important connections East and West.

Baggage called for or delivered at depots, hotels or residences by Johnson's Express. Leave orders at Passenger Depot, 226 Carson street (South Side), or General Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JOHN. M. BYERS,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, February 2, 1874, Two Through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 a m
Buffalo Express	7:00 a m	9:45 p m
Kittanning Accommodation	11:40 a m	5.45 p m
Titusville Express	2:00 p m	2:40 p m
Brady's Bend Accommodat'n	3:25 p m	10:10 a m
Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	9:10 a m
Soda Works Accommod'n	6:00 p m	8:20 a m
Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:20 p m

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at Principal Points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays, to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sundays.

Buffalo Express makes close connections at Red Bank Junction with trains on Eastern Extension to Reynoldsville and intermediate stations.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 76 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after DECEMBER 14, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	Pacific Ex.	[illegible]
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:53 a m
Clev & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Chicago Express	11:58 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	7:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	3:53 p m
Chicago Express	10:13 a m	Chicago Mail	3:43 p m
Clev & Whg Ex.	2:13 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	2:48 p m
Pacific Express.	2:28 p m	Ch &St Louis Ex	7:23 p m
Wellsville Ex.	4:28 p m	Cleve & Whg Ex	7:03 p m
Erie and WrnEx	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Express	11:43 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac.	1:28 p m	Enon Ac.	8:48 a m
Enon Ac.	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac.	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	5:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after NOVEMBER 2d, 1873, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	McDonald Ac.	7:18 a m
Columbus Mail	7:18 a m	Washington Ac.	8:18 a m
Washington Ac.	8:48 a m	Steubenville Ac.	9:53 a m
Pacific Express	9:53 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	12:03 p m
McDonald Ac.	12:03 p m	McDonald Ac.	4:13 p m
Southern Ex.	2:58 p m	Washington Ac.	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac.	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail	6:13 p m
Washington Ac.	5:01 p m	Fast Line	7:33 p m
McDonald Ac.	6:13 p m	Southern Ex.	12:28 a m
Sunday Ch train	12:48 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Southern Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

STEAMSHIPS.

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Coastwise and West India Steam Lines
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Galveston, Texas	Weekly.
Charleston, S. C.	Weekly.
Norfolk and Richmond Va.	Tri-Weekly.
Boston and Providence	Semi-Weekly

Through Rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England.

Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly. For through rates, or other information, apply to Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or

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General Managers, 12 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

INMAN LINE----NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

For Queenstown and Liverpool.

City of Brussels, Saturday, February 28th, at 2 P. M.
City of Montreal, Saturday, March 7th, at 8 A. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, March 14th, at 2 P. M.
City of Richmond, Saturday, March 21st, at 8 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, March 28th, at 2 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from Pier 45, North River.

Rates of Passage:

CABIN—$70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid Certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Germany, at reduced rates. Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at 33 Broadway or Pier 45 North river.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York,
T. H. MURRAY,
7 Ninth street, or to
MAX SHAMBERG,
163 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT
Between New York and Liverpool,

Calling at CORK HARBOR both ways. Booking Passengers to and from all parts; Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

OCEANIC	Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC	Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC	Capt. Gleadell.
CELTIC	Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC	Capt. Perry.

Passenger Accommodations Unrivaled.

Saloon, $80, Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold) Steerage, $30, Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.

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MAX SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street.
E. McCORMICK, 2127 Sarah st., South Side.

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IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
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The New Tea and Liquor House
22 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

10½ lbs A Sugar	$1 00
11 lbs C Sugar	1 00
Cincinnati Hams	11½c
Cincinnati Shoulders	9 cts
5 lbs Oat Meal	25 cts
Pearl Wheat	18 cts
5 Cakes Palm Soap	25 cts
13 Cakes Toilet Soap	20 cts
6 Bars Wax Soap	25 cts
7 Bars Women's Friend Soap	25 cts
Cheese, ₩ lb	16 cts
Flour, per sack	1 75

Save 10 Per Cent. on Groceries,
Save 20 Per Cent. on Teas,
Save 50 Per Cent. Per Gallon on Liquors.
BY EXAMINING THE STOCK OF
Jesse Inghram,
All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

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ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
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South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
Brass Castings Made to Order.
Prompt attention given to Filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address
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EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron
Office and Works, Second Avenue,
Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge;
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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FINE HEET

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Pittsburgh Variety Works,
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H. LEWIS, Treasurer.
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GENERAL FOUNDERS.
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Also, Rolling Mill and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARDS
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I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD,
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HUGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.
Manufactures STEAM ENGINES of all classes and GENERAL MACHINE WORK; also CASTINGS made to order, of all kinds. REPAIRING promptly done and well done.
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Office—No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburg

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, March 4, 1874.

	Cents.
Bauman, Miss Mary, McKeesport, Pa	1
Garrison, Fuller & Co, Brookville, Pa	3
Kodda, J, Irwin's Station, Pa	1
O'Keefe, S. O., Rochester, N. Y.	2
Robinson & Pratt, Philadelphia, Pa	3

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Gone to Europe.

William M. D. Mackey, who recently gave the delightful reading at Library Hall, sailed, yesterday, on the Cuba, of the Cunard line, from New York for Europe. Mr. Mackey is much taken with Pittsburgh, and expects to return within a few months and make this place his home. We wish him a safe and pleasant voyage.

Buggies, Phaetons, Etc.

We direct attention to the card of Mr. James Ainslie, manufacturer and dealer in fancy open and top buggies, doctors' phaetons, buck wagons, etc., at No. 89 Third avenue. Mr. Ainslie is prepared to furnish these several classes of vehicles in the best style of workmanship, at the lowest rates, and guarantees them as to durability and capacity for constant usage. Those wishing to purchase should call and examine the samples on hand. Special attention is given to repairing, and all work in this line will be done promptly and satisfactorily.

Lecture.

Miss Jane O. De Forest, of Ohio, a prominent champion of Woman suffrage, will deliver a lecture before the Woman Suffrage Association, at the rooms of the Temperance Alliance, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, to-morrow evening at half past seven o'clock. Miss De Forest enjoys the reputation of an eloquent lecturess, and as the present temperance movement, and the defective laws necessitating its inauguration, will be prominent parts of the lecture, a large audience will no doubt be present. Admission twenty-five cents.

The Nation Bank Conspiracy Case.

The hearing in the case of John Ross and others, on a charge of conspiracy, in connection with the missing water bonds, will come up before Alderman McMasters, this afternoon, pursuant to last postponement. Colonel Bayne has received a letter from Mr. Stewart, partner of Mr. B. K. Jamison, in which he states that the latter gentleman is still quite ill, but is determined to be here if able to stand the journey. Dr. Read, attending physician, also writes that Mr. Jamison has been confined to his room for ten days, but was then (Monday last) improving, and hopes to be able to attend the hearing.

Death of a Minister.

The Presbyterian "Banner" contains the following announcement: Rev. S. M. Sparks, a member of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, died at Jonesboro, Tenn., February 25. Mr. Sparks was a native of Tennessee, and entered the ministry in the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Many years ago he came to this city and became pastor of the church of Minersville, which he served with great fidelity. Owing to infirm health he had been laid aside from the active duties of the ministry for several years. He was a man of most blameless life and of fervent piety, a good preacher, and a most watchful and affectionate pastor. By multitudes in this vicinity and elsewhere, his memory will be fondly cherished.

The Thirty-Seventh Ward.

The Assessors of the Thirty-seventh ward have made the return of the triennial assessment in that district. The aggregate is, in round numbers, $2,500,000. This ward was taken from Wilkins township; but, while it embraces but a comparatively small part of the area of the township, it included about one-third of the last triennial assessment, which was $540,000 for the entire township. Now the remaining part of the township returns an assessment of $3,284,549, which, added to that of the ward, makes a total of $5,784,549—an increase of over tenfold. The assessors for this ward are the last in making their return, for the reason that they could not get to work until after the first of January, the time at which the territory came legally under the jurisdiction of the city. The Commissioners complimented the assessors for the satisfactory and impartial manner in which they had discharged their duties.

Funeral of Mrs. Dr. Rush.

Yesterday at noon the remains of the late Mrs. Dr. Rush, of Salem, Ohio, and sister of Robert Pitcairn, Esq., Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived at the Union Depot in a special car, and were taken to the Swedenborgian church, corner of Isabella and Sandusky streets, Allegheny, where interesting services were held. After the religious obsequies, the body was removed to the Allegheny cemetery and interred in that beautiful Necropolis. Although unusual, but in our judgment peculiarly appropriate, it was solemnly impressive to see the three brothers and three cousins of the deceased acting as pall bearers and consigning her mortal remains to the silent mansions of the tomb.

Mrs. Rush had been greatly afflicted and suffered much acute pain for months prior to her death. She was a most estimable and exemplary Christian lady, and was admired by her relatives and a large circle of friends and acquaintances for her great benevolence of heart, simplicity of manners, and many distinguished social and religious virtues. We understand she left no family to mourn her death, except a devoted husband and an orphan girl whom she adopted some years since and treated as kindly and affectionately as if she had been her own child. The friends have our sympathies, and we are sure the sympathies also of the community.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The "Bohemian Girl" was pleasantly rendered last evening by the Oates company. To-night the "King's Secret" will doubtless prove a strong attraction. To-morrow night Mrs. Oates has another benefit as the "Grand Duchess," and the engagement closes with "Madame Angot's Child" Saturday afternoon, and "Fortunio" in the evening.

Academy of Music.

There was a full house here last evening, when Carncross & Dixey gave their third entertainment. We have before spoken of the merits of these performances, and only need now to say that the company did everything most excellently, and were rewarded by frequent encores. For to-night a change of programme is announced, and of course there will be a large attendance. Seats can be had during the day at Hale's Music Store, 103 Smithfield street, or at the Academy.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The usual semi-weekly change of programme will be furnished at this theater to-night. Be sure to go, for Harry Williams, the Napoleonic stage manager, will be certain to have something to please you.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

S. S. Walters & Co., of this city, creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy against John H. Harrison, of Parker City, Armstrong & Co., debtor. The usual order was made.

Louis Wiederhold, of Allegheny, having been chosen assignee of the estate of A. Arensthal, of this city, bankrupt, the choice was approved.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, decided the following western cases on Tuesday:

The City of Pittsburgh vs. John F. Oluley. Error to District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed, and a venire facias de novo awarded.

Same vs. same, No. 145. Error to same. Judgment reversed, and judgment for plaintiff.

Butterfield's executor, &c. Appeal from District Court of Allegheny county. Decree set aside.

Joseph West vs. Joseph Irwin. Error to District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed, and a venire facias de novo awarded.

Myers vs Robinson, et al. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of D. S. H. Gilmore vs. R. B. Carnahan, garnishee of Calvin Adams, Judge Kirkpatrick peremptorily instructed the jury that the plaintiff could not recover, and a verdict was rendered for the garnishee.

In the case of B. F. Crow vs. Trimble, McIntyre & Co., an action to recover for sash making, and reported yesterday, a verdict was returned for plaintiff for $144 50.

John Elsesser vs. Ewing & McAfee. This is an action to recover $250 for breach of contract for the plastering of two houses. The case is on trial before Judge White.

The case of the Tenth Ward Bank vs. Moorehead, Adams & Co., reported yesterday is still on trial. A considerable portion of the day was spent in hearing legal arguments.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

248. Huber et ux. vs. Klee.
249. Chisholm vs. Buente.
251. Aughenbaugh vs. Becker.
256. Wilson et ux. vs. Shaver.
259. Alcorn vs. Allegheny City.
260. Sorber vs. Carline.
268. Pfeiffer vs. Roeber et al.
269. Deiker vs. Sinclair.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Weling vs. Gallagher et ux. reported yesterday, a verdict for plaintiff for $91 16 was rendered.

Owen McGovern vs. the City bank. This is an action to recover certain deposits. The case was tried before Judge Sterrett. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff $456 66.

Wiggins and Weaver vs. John A. Dickey. Action to recover a balance on an unsettled account. Verdict for the defendant.

Samuel Lowe and wife vs. Robert Henderson, and William Lynch vs. Rev. J. W. Witherspoon. These were actions in ejectment for property in Allegheny City, and were tried together. The case is on trial before Judge Stowe.

Hamilton Shepperd vs. John A. Wilson, administrator of the estate of Samuel McClean, Sr., deceased. This was an action to recover on certain notes. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,962 50, amount of claim with interest.

M. McKee vs. Michael Theiken et ux, action for work and labor done. Mr. Owen appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Maguire for the defense. The case is on trial before Judge Sterrett.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

114. O'Hanlon vs. Insurance Co.
170. Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Manns.
178. Abraham vs. Abraham.
180. Atkinson vs. Hill et ux.
182. Freshwater vs. Sheppard.
183. Smith vs. Bell et al.
52. Phillips vs. Chambers.
94. Hanlon vs. Bingler.
192. Stewart vs. McKee.
184. McClarren vs. Moorhead & Co.
185-7. Jahniser vs. Cushing, 3 cases.
188. Clark vs. Duncan.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The seduction case of Sarah De Haan vs. Jacob Van Ullen, reported yesterday, was happily terminated—the defendant marrying the prosecutrix. Alderman McMasters performed the ceremony in the County Commissioners' office.

A nolle prosequi was allowed as to Terrence Coyle, indicted for aggravated assault and battery. He was required to pay the cost.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Geo. Fritz, indicted for perjury, counsel for the Commonwealth mentioned to the Court that a material witness was absent in the naval service of the United States, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and on his motion the Court allowed a nolle prosequi.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Peter Myer, Elizabeth Eisle and Mary Mittiman, charged with keeping a disorderly house, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and recommended Mary Mittiman to the mercy of the Court.

John Pointing was arraigned on a charge of embezzlement, preferred by Solomon Shamburg. The charge was that defendant had collected fifty-one dollars from a man named Ross, and had failed to pay it over. Jury found a verdict of not guilty.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

John Buteber.
Michael Curley.
Robert Letten.
Joseph Myers.
Washington Hoffman.
Fred. Guppert.
Patrick Mack et al.
John Regan.
Lewis Wertz.
Wm. Freckle.
John Stepleton et al.
Sol. Davis.
Emma Hickenbottom.
S. & J. Elkins.
C. H. S. Miller.
Charles brooks.
John Webster.

INTERESTING REUNION.

Family Meeting After Forty Years' Separation.

The St. Louis "Times" of Tuesday last contains the following: Last evening there left per special car over the Vandalia short line, for Pittsburgh, Pa., Messrs. D. R. Garrison, Oliver A. Garrison and Isaac L. Garrison, together with their families, for a grand reunion of the Garrison family at the magnificent residence of their eldest brother, Mr. Abraham Garrison, a Pittsburgh millionaire and proprietor of the Fulton Iron Works of that city. This reunion is the first in forty-four years, when the four brothers left home, each to pursue their business in iron manufacturing. The party that left last night comprising the three families, numbering about thirty persons, and will arrive in Pittsburgh Tuesday evening. The reunion takes place Wednesday, March 4th, the seventieth birthday of Mr. Abraham Garrison. The first intention was to take the President's car of the Pacific Railroad, but its huge dimensions would not permit its passage through the tunnel on the Pan Handle Road, a fact discovered in time to prevent a serious difficulty. Finally a Pullman, the "China," was secured for the purpose, and the whole party started off with every prospect of a pleasant journey.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Important Contracts Awarded—Coal, Castings, Pipe, &c., for the Ensuing Year.

A quorum being present the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which the pay rolls of salaries and bills were gone over and approved. The total amount for February is $6,962 81.

The committee then proceeded to open bids for supply of coal, ferrules, castings and pipe as per proposals advertised for. The proposals for furnishing coal were first opened and read, including bids from George Bendle, Dickson Stewart & Co., Duquesne Coal Works, Charles H. Armstrong, Negley & Co, T. B. Stewart, Dickson, Ardary & Co, and the Castle Shannon Railroad Company. Upon consideration the contracts were awarded as follows:

FOR COAL.

For the Forty-fifth street works, to Charles H Armstrong at 9 cents for lump coal and 7 cents for nut coal.

For lower works to Negley & Co., 8.45 cents for lump coal and 5½ cents for nut coal.

For upper works to Negley & Co., at 9.40 cents for lump coal, and 6½ cents for nut coal.

CASTINGS.

The contract for miscellaneous castings was awarded to Messrs. Tomlinson & McKee at three cents per pound.

For fire plugs to A. Hartupee at $46 each.

For stop-gates, to the Atlas Works, at the following prices: Four-inch, $15 70; six-inch, $21 70; eight-inch, $45; ten-inch, $65; twelve-inch, $76; fifteen-inch, $104 55; twenty-inch, $176 80.

For ferrules, to Bailey, Farrell & Co.; half-inch, $6 99; five-eighths inch, $8 99; three-fourths inch, $9 99; one-inch, $15 99.

LEAD.

On motion of Mr. McCarthy, the Superintendent was authorized to advertise proposals for furnishing thirty tons of lead, the advertisements to be inserted in the St. Louis, Chicago and Galena, as well as Pittsburgh, papers.

PIPES.

The contract for pipes was awarded to Marshall & Co., at the following price: For straight pipes $49 per ton, and for branches $75.

Messrs. Aull, McCarthy and Rush were appointed in conjunction with the city attorney to examine into the claim of the city against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for portion of lots taken by the latter at foot of hill below the Bedford avenue water basin.

After some discussion the committee adjourned until this evening to take up the new water works business.

THE CLARK-McCULLY CASE.

Appeal from the Register's Decision—The Case to be Argued on Saturday.

The famous Clark-McCully will case comes before the public once more—this time in the shape of an appeal from the decision of Register Gray. It will be remembered that, soon after the death of James McCully, the millionaire, Robert D. Clarke, a friend of the deceased, presented for probate a little piece of paper, purporting to be signed by James McCully, and ordering his executors or administrators to pay to Robert D. Clark the sum of $75,000 because of the friendship which had existed between them. The legal representatives of Mr. McCully resisted the probate of this paper on the ground that it was a testamentary writing. A lengthy investigation ensued, the contestants alleging that the signature was not genuine, and if it was genuine that it had been procured by fraud. After hearing the testimony and an elaborate argument by able counsel, the Register decided that the paper was a testimentary writing, and as such properly admissible to probate. The contestants, through their counsel, Messrs. Hampton, Dalzell and Woods, have taken an appeal to the Register's Court (consisting of the Judges of the Common Pleas and the County Register), on the ground that the Register erred in admitting the paper. The case will come up for argument before the Court on Saturday next, at twelve o'clock.

Twenty-Third Ward Republicans.

The Republicans of the Twenty-third ward have held a meeting for the purpose of organizing a permanent club. Mr. George J. Luckey occupied the chair, and Mr. P. F. Smith acted as secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting, when, upon motion of Mr. R. J. Wilson, Messrs. James McKibben, Ed. F. Anderson and P. F. Smith were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of the club, and also to nominate permanent officers.

Chairman Luckey and Mr. R. J. Wilson were appointed, on motion of J. McKibben, to select a name for the club, the intention being to honor some gentleman of the ward.

Messrs. T. H. Douglass, A. B. Davis and Joseph L. Lytle were appointed a committee in charge of furnishing the club room.

The committee will report at a meeting to be held at the same place next Tuesday evening, at which time a permanent organization will be effected.

John B. Gough's Famous Lecture.

"Night Scenes in a Great Metropolis" is the subject announced for the renowned orator, John B. Gough, at Library Hall, this evening. This is the last lecture written by Mr. Gough, and is entirely new. Thus far it has been delivered only in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and elicited the highest praise from the press and citizens of each of those cities. At the latter place the Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost capacity when the subject of the famous lecture was announced. This is the last time Mr. Gough will speak in this city during the present season, and we advise all our readers to go and hear his greatest lecture. The committee have yielded to the wishes of many citizens in the matter of selling reserved seats, and the entire hall will be reserved. Tickets for sale this morning at Kleber & Bros., Woods street.

The Nail Cutters' Contest.

We have already reported the rivalry between the nail cutters of the Belmont and Top mills, at Wheeling. So far the largest week's work was done by William Peters, who cut 502 kegs. The highest number of kegs on 8d fence was 154. Ed. Clarke, a boy sixteen years old, cut 60 kegs 6d cold. The total number of kegs cut last week in the Top mill with the spike machines on 6d one day and a-half, and the remainder of the time on 6 inch, 5 inch and 4½ inch, was 6,875 kegs. In the Belmont mill 8,155 kegs were cut, but as the machines in the two mills were working on different sizes, no conclusion can be arrived at as to which could cut the greatest number of kegs with the same number of machines on the same size of nails.

Petty Theft.

About eight o'clock last evening, a boy entered a cigar store, corner of Sixth avenue and Grant street, and while the proprietor's attention was directed elsewhere stole a bunch of cigars and a small amount of change that was in the money drawer. The young thief escaped.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS is dull at the Mayor's office.

THE Allegheny Street Committee meets this evening.

THE quarterly pensions are being paid by Maj. McGreger.

THE drawing department of the High School is very attractive to visitors.

THE Water Committee will meet this evening to consider the business connected with the new water works.

CIVIL ENGINEER KENNEDY, of the new Water Works has a report ready for presentation to the Water Committee.

OBADIAH WILKINS will have a hearing to-day before Deputy Mayor McMasters on a charge of the larceny of a lot of brass.

DIETRICK SCHOLEN was yesterday morning committed by Alderman Robert Mercer to await a hearing on charge of surety of the peace.

THE Allegheny Committe on Wharves and Landings held a meeting last evening. Nothing of importance came before the committee.

THE commercial department of the Central High School is very popular and is becoming over-crowded. Prof. Cochran, formerly of Duff's College is the Principal.

THE Committee on Fire Engines and Hose of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved a number of bills and the monthly pay roll. The latter amounted to $2,936.

A BILL is before the Legislature in the interest of the South Side Water Company to compel the payment of water rents. It is said that it is the intention to make the property liable.

AN incorrigible youth of sixteen years, named Willie Metz, was sent to the House of Refuge yesterday morning by Deputy Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, at the instance of his parents.

PROF. JILLSON, Principal of the High School, has quite an art gallery connected with that institution, the walls at the head of the main stairway being adorned with a number of drawings by Th. Nast.

JOSEPH SCHMUD yesterday made information before Alderman Taylor, charging Joseph Wesley with the larceny of thirty-three dollars in money. Wesley has been arrested and committed for a hearing.

THE ladies' temperance meeting will be held in the Second U. P. Church, Rev. Dr. Hanna on Sixth avenue at half past two o'clock this afternoon. John B. Gough will be present and address the meeting.

JAS. HASTINGS yesterday morning made information before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, against Wm. Dunn, charging him with the larceny, as bailee, of a coat. A warrant was issued for Dunn's arrest.

C. C. GARRET, charged with selling a lot of lumber to A. Ortleib which had already been sold to another party had a hearing before Acting Mayor Neillie, yesterday afternoon, and was held to $300 bail for trial at court.

CAPT. WILSON, of Allegheny City, yesterday arrested a man named Charles Sitty, at New Castle, and brought him to the former place to answer a charge of larceny, preferred before Acting Mayor Neillie by W. F. Ross.

A BURGLAR awakened the inmates of a private residence on Buena Vista street, Allegheny, while attempting to effect an entrance on Tuesday night. He was frightened off by the calls for help and approach of a passing pedestrian.

A WARRANT was issued by Alderman Thomas last evening for the arrest of Wm. Lloyd, on charge preferred by Jenkins Howard, of assault and battery. Howard alleges that Lloyd knocked him down and kicked him. Both men are residents of Pipetown.

LEWIS MILLER the man arrested for burglarizing an Italian fruit vender's stand on Wednesday morning, will have a hearing to-day. The Italian identified, by marks on them, a number of pieces of coin found in the pockets of the accused when arrested.

SUPERINTENDENT ATKINSON, upon inquiry from the Water Committee, last evening stated that the present contractors for supplying coal were not living up to contract. It was stated in excuse that the Screen bill prevented the furnishing of a supply as agreed upon.

MICHAEL RYAN has been arrested, and is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing on a charge of aggravated assault and battery on oath of John Conner. The parties had a difficulty at the Black Diamond Steel Works, and the defendant is charged with beating the prosecutor.

A MAN named Malone is charged before Alderman McMasters with the crime of arson in having set fire to a frame shop at Braddock's Field, belonging to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. The information is made by Mr. R. L. France, Paymaster of the road.

THOMAS McCLOY was committed ten days to jail yesterday by Deputy Mayor Salisburg, of the South Side. He was charged with assaulting a little girl seven years of age with criminal intent. At the hearing a case was not made out, and the prisoner was sent up on a charge of drunkenness.

C. F. HALLER yesterday made an information before Alderman Thomas against Gustavus Thumm, charging him with assault and battery. Haller alleges that Thumm entered his bakery on Fifth avenue, near Vine street, and attempted to choke and otherwise abuse his wife. A warrant was issued.

ABOUT half-past four o'clock Wednesday morning an officer discovered two men walking along Wood street each with three turkeys in his hands. The officer demanded an explanation of the men for being there at that time, when they commenced running in different directions and succeeded in making their escape.

ALDERMAN SCHAFFER, of the South Side, held Jos. Welte to bail yesterday morning on the charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by John Davis. The parties are employed at the coal platform at the head of Eighteenth street, and during yesterday a dispute arose between them, when the alleged assault was committed.

THE Marquette "Mining Journal" of the 28th ult. says: Mr. John McKirdy having resigned the agency of the Kloman mine, Mr. James Pierrepont, of Pittsburgh, has been appointed and is already installed in the position. We regret that Mr. McKirdy has determined to return to Pittsburgh, and can but hope he may yet make the Superior iron district his home.

The United States Bank.

Those wishing to keep a bank account, or who have small earnings which they desire to deposit, cannot find a safer or better managed institution than the United States bank, at No. 123 Fourth avenue. Mr. D. Z. Brickell is President, and John E. Ridall, Cashier. Six per cent. interest on time deposits. Board meets daily at 11:30 A. M.

The New Colonnade Hotel.

on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., is growing famous for its table.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

PEOPLE SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, March 4.—The reported successes of the Carlists has aroused the national spirit of the people, who are now coming to the aid of the government in its efforts to crush the insurrection. Contributions of money and clothing are pouring in, and all the theaters in the city have given performances in aid of the cause. Telegrams have been received from provincial authorities offering moral and material support.

THE LATEST ADVICES FROM BILBAO

report that the Carlists keep up their bombardment. About two hundred shells are thrown into the city daily.

England.

DETENTION OF STEAMERS BY STORM.

LONDON, March 4.—The stress of the weather forced the steamships Harder and Silesia, from Hamburg for New York, to put into Queenstown. Both vessels were leaking, and the former had lost her boats. The steamship Neuderland, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, also put into Queenstown, with her cargo shifted and her boats gone.

SPEAKER OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 4.—It has been finally settled that Brand, the Speaker of the last House of Commons, shall be re-elected unanimously in the new House.

PRAYERS FOR ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, March 4.—Prayers were said in the churches to-day for the safety of the Ashantee expedition.

AMNESTY FOR FENIANS.

Preparations are being made for a monster demonstration in Hyde Park, March 15, in favor of amnesty to the incarcerated Fenians.

DEATH OF FORBES WINSLOW.

LONDON, March 4.—Forbes Winslow, the well known medical writer, is dead.

Germany.

NEW AMERICAN HOLIDAY.

BERLIN, March 4.—Bancroft, United States Minister, has issued invitations for a grand banquet to-day in celebration of the anniversary of President Grant's inauguration.

Austria.

COUNT DE CHAMBORD NOT ILL.

VIENNA, March 4.—The report that the Count de Chambord is seriously ill is not true. He is in this city and in perfect health.

France.

SCRUPLES OF THE ACADEMY.

PARIS, March 4.—The French Academy has postponed the contemplated reception to Emil Olivier because he persists in retaining in his inaugural address a eulogy of Emperor Louis Napoleon.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Steamships Republic, City of Brooklyn and Caledonia, from New York, and Abbotsford, from Philadelphia, arrived out. The latter experienced a fearful hurricane.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 4.—Consols for money 92¼a92⅜. 5-20s, 1865, 109⅜; do 1867, 109⅜; 10-40s 103⅜; new 5s, 104⅜. New York Central 95; Erie 42; Erie preferred 67. Tallow 37s 6d. Turpentine 33s 6da33s 9d.

PARIS, March 3.—Rentes 59 francs 70 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 2.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 98⅜.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Cotton dull at 7⅝a8⅛d; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,700, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork 61s. Lard 42s 6d. Others unchanged.

NATIONAL RAILWAY LINE

Convention at Springfield, Ill., in Advocacy of National Railway along Fortieth Parallel from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 4.—A convention of delegates from the States and Territories along the 40th parallel of latitude met here to-day to consider the subject of a national railway along that parallel. Delegates were present from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and the Territory of Colorado. A temporary organization was effected by the election of J. K. Van Dorn, of Illinois, temporary chairman. A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed. Governor Beveridge of Illinois, was invited to address the convention, and made a speech expressing hearty sympathy with its general objects. A permanent organization was effected by the election of ex-Gov. Palmer, of Illinois as President.

Ex-Governor Palmer, on taking the chair, thanked the convention for the honor and spoke briefly of the difficulty of settling upon the best plan for cheap transportation. He thought there was no royal road to the solution of this question, which he thought not simply a State or national, but a continental question. Colonel T. J. Carter, of Illinois, next addressed the convention. He briefly sketched the design of the convention, and compared the cost of water and railroad transportation. The cost per ton per mile by rail is one cent; by river three-quarters of a cent; by canal one-half a cent; by lakes one-quarter, and on the ocean one-eighth of a cent. A belt of country along the line of the fortieth parallel has none of the benefits of water transportation. The design is to get up a State organization and secure a charter from the national government for a railroad from the seacoast to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Speeches were also made by K. K. Jones, of Illinois, and A. F. Coffin, of Indiana, showing the necessity for a railroad such as is contemplated by this movement, and the advantages which the proposed route along the fortieth parallel would have. Among them was mentioned the fact that it would pass near the capitals of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and through the richest agricultural portion of the country. The Committee on Resolutions submitted a long series of resolutions, which were adopted.

The preamble to the resolutions declares the undoubted constitutional power of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce, and that its right to charter corporations necessary to carry into effect any powers of the general government, has been settled by decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and recites the imperative necessity of increased transportation facilities between the West and the seaboord, and cheaper tariff freight rates not subject to daily changes under the effects of competition. The preamble further recites the fact that there are now before Congress various bills asking charters for roads from the seaboard westward and asking government aid in their construction, and as the line along the fortieth parallel is, in the opinion of the convention, the most just and equitable location for such a railway, therefore

Resolved, That the right of transit over any part of the territory of the United States by post routes, railways or canals as avenues of commerce, belongs to the United States government, and, under all proper circumstances and necessities, it should exercise that right by building such roads or canals, or granting charters with such fixed maximum rates and restrictions as may be deemed necessary to subordinate corporations for that purpose, with such liberal and judicious legislation as may be proper and necessary to secure the early completion of a great national line of railway and promote the best interest of the public.

Resolved, That a liberal commercial spirit should prevail between the different States of the Union in granting reciprocal rights of way across their respective territories, and such further legislation as may be required in the construction of a national line of railway from the Atlantic seaboard central through the Western States and Territories.

Resolved, That justice to the great producing States of the Mississippi Valley, and the best interests of the whole country, demand that the United States government should grant such liberal legislation as may be needful to secure an early and speedy construction of this great national railway, with two or more tracks on or near the central route of the fortieth parallel of north latitude, from the Atlantic seaboard through the Western States, with diverging lines at proper points to the cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Toledo and Chicago, in the West, and to the principal commercial cities in the East, on the Atlantic seaboard.

Resolved, That this convention is fully satisfied of the feasibility and actual necessity of a great national railway constructed as direct as possible, and with as easy grades as practicable, on or near the fortieth parallel of north latitude from the Atlantic seaboard through the capitals of the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, thence crossing the Mississippi river at the city of Quincy, Illinois, the most western point on the east bank of that river for its whole length, and thence westward to the base of the Rocky mountains at the city of Denver, Col. We feel that the people will most heartily greet its early completion as a great national blessing, which will afford them ample and cheap means of transportation for their products, as well as correct existing evils by giving the country a truly national system of railroads.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of fifty be appointed by this convention, with full power and instructions to prepare a suitable charter to be laid before Congress, embodying the views of this convention, and secure necessary legislation to aid the early completion of this great enterprise.

At the evening session an Executive Committee was appointed and empowered to add to their number till it should reach fifty. Ex-Governor Palmer then addressed the convention on the railway question in general, after which the convention adjourned *sine die*.

FROM London we get this remarkable instance of courage and presence of mind in a little girl about ten years of age: A young woman named Coles attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the Basingstoke Canal, near Woking Station. A girl named Kate Strudwick, living with her parents by the river side, seeing this, got into a boat, taking with her a plank, and pulled to the spot. She then placed the plank on one side of the boat to balance it while she reached over the other and caught hold of the young woman by the hair. With her arms resting on the side of the boat, contrived to hold her above the surface for fully fifteen minutes, until assistance arrived, and the young woman Coles was taken from the canal in a very exhausted state.

HERE is an estimate of the number of acres of land in the extreme West which are actually yielding rich stores of gold and silver. The government owns the property, but has never received a cent for it: California, 5,000,000; Oregon, 500,000; Washington, 100,000; Idaho, 1,000,000; Montana, 3,000,000; Colorado, 1,000,000; New Mexico, 1,000,000; Arizona, 1,000,000; Utah, 1,000,000; Nevada, 1,500,000. Total, 15,100,000 acres.

FROM COLUMBUS, O.

The New Policy of Finance—Creating Debt, to Reduce Taxes—Our Later Financial Jefferson—Groesbeck's Mistake and the New Leader yet to Appear.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., March 4, 1874.

If it were not for Retrenchment and Reform I don't know what would become of your average American statesman, who, by some mysterious Providence, happens to get a place in the State Legislature. By some hocus pocus or other he secures an election, and with the fetid air to breathe, and the grimy mud of Columbus clinging to him, he thinks he has achieved a cheap immortality, and is a statesman forever more.

OUR NEW FINANCIAL POLICY.

With the era of the Restoration we must have a new financial scheme. Old things have passed away, and all has became new. We have six Insane asylums, besides Deaf and Dumb, a Blind and an asylum for Imbecile Youth; two Reform Schools, a Soldiers' Orphans' Home and the penitentiary, all of them State institutions, and all to be supported from the State Treasury. Last year they cost $1,888,000, and were managed, as almost every one supposed, with as close economy as possible. This year the Appropriation bill comes in giving them $999,000, or a little more than half what was required during the past twelve months. The figures are cut down in the total, but no provision is made for working the problem of retrenchment out in detail. No one suggests how it is to be brought about. Whether the insane are to be turned loose, the blind sent out on the highways, the imbecile sent back to the squalid vacancy of their former condition, or the orphans starved, no one dares to venture an opinion. It is enough to know that expenses are to be renduced one-half in the aggregate, to cause the plaudits of all the faithful to go up in praise of the inventors of this new policy. "The taxes must be reduced," says the Governor; and straightway two or three bills are introduced cutting down the county levy, the State levy, the school levy, and the municipal levy, all of them full twenty per cent. "The taxes must be reduced," is the panacea prescribed by the whole college of party doctors, as the echo of the sententious order of the Sir Oracle of the Executive Department. "The taxes must be reduced," they all say; yet they make no provision for doing away with a single officer, county, township or State. "The taxes must be reduced," say they all again, yet no salaries are cut down; no improvements are abandoned, no contracts are annulled; nothing, in fact, is done to reduce the expenditures that make taxes necessary. It is simply stretching the blanket one way to find it shrunken up the other. The taxes are reduced, may be, but in their stead will rise up the Gorgon of a Floating Debt that in turn resolves itself into the chimera dire of a Bonded Debt, with interest, and coupons, and sinking fund, and all those things as accessory. Cincinnati furnishes an awful example of this policy. It takes a levy of sixteen mills on the dollar of all her property to pay the running expenses of the city and make her improvements. For three years her council has been levying but three-fourths of that amount, in order to make up a showing of economy. Her floating debt has grown to over a million, and she is now trying to convert it into a funded one. Two years ago she asked permission to issue $300,000 in bonds for this purpose, but failed to get it; last year she came up again to ask for $600,000 and failed again; now she wants a million and will get it. So it will be in every county in the State. Reduce the taxes twenty per cent., and you only create a floating debt instead, and next winter every county in Ohio will be coming up here asking for permission to issue bonds to make up the deficit in running expenses.

ESHELMAN

is the head teacher of this modern school of finance in the House, and all the boys, both little and big, look up to him as the embodiment of wisdom. A squatty little man with black, shiny clothes, and a shiny plug hat, with black shiny eyes and hair, a long body and short dumpy legs, he reminds you of the Jack of Spades accidentally strayed out of the pack. He gets up in his seat and you involuntarily wonder in your mind who holds the King and Queen, and whether the ace has been dealt out; and if not, whether there may not be a small trump in the hands of somebody that will come in and take this little Jack-a-lantern up bright shinin' as the sun. Eshelman has got this idea of reduction without retrenchment into his little round head, and will never get it out until every department in the State is reduced to bankruptcy. One may listen to his roar of platitudes and mumble of reform every day in the week, and every week in the year, and still be no wiser at the end of a year or a decade than he was when he commenced. And of such are the kingdom of the Restoration. They go around hunting up statesmen and financiers—not great ones, like Pendleton or Ewing, or Thurman even—but little ones for a cent like Eshelman and his little tribe of Allen-worshippers. And yet what shall they do? There's

GROESBECK GONE

beyond hope; Pendleton without a constituency or a future: Thurman with the Cincinnati *Enquirer* clutching at his throat; Pugh already in oblivion, and young Tom Ewing, the Chevalier Bayard of them all, standing hat in hand, already bowing himself out of their company. What is to be done! A new slate must be made out—the Democratic map of Ohio must be reconstructed. "It was too bad," they all say, "that Grosebeck should have made that mistake; he was to be our leader." Yes, really too bad; but Mr. Grosebeck never was your leader. He was never his own or anybody else's leader, except that leading was toward the main chance in dollars and cents for himself. In this even he hesitates and does by means of third parties and with insincere protests what a bolder man would do for himself; and when he is caught he again protests and insincerely regrets and says it was a "mistake." As a Senator in the Ohio Legislature; as a member of the lower House of Congress; as a member of the Peace Congress of 1861, and as the defender of Andy Johnson, the only public positions Mr. Groesbeck ever held, he always surrounded himself with an icy exclusiveness—a sort of glittering respectibility that led the people to believe him capable of very great things. A political coquette, he has never been willing to seek for what he most desired, and would never accept what was offered him. He might have been United States Senator instead of Thurman six years ago, but would not. He might have been Governor instead of Allen, but would not. He might have been on the Greeley ticket for Vice President, but refused. The only office that he was willing to accept was the Presidency, and even when that was talked of he coquetted with the thought, and spoke of his dignified retirement, of his books and his pictures, which he was loth to leave. Last summer Cunningham, the hero of the Democratic diversion, went to him for a letter of sympathy. He wrote it, and so skillfully did he occupy both sides of the question, that while Cunningham was using it at one end of the State in support of the new party, the *Enquirer* at the other end had it at the head of its columns in defense of the old. Always an oracle, his utterances were more than Delphic in their significance; giving forth great groans of wisdom, you could never tell what he meant—never learn what he most desired, until that one day last week when he came into the council chamber in Cincinnati and said he had "made a mistake." And that finished Mr. Groesbeck's career.

Alas, what iconoclasts we all are! How we hew out our idols of wood and clay and range them in our temples only to pull them down again and tear them into fragments! How we make unto ourselves graven images, that we may destroy and put them out of sight forever!

GUILDEFOILE.

OHIO NEWS.

Akron has a new paper—the *Daily Argus*.

A convention of brewers is in session in Cincinnati.

Cleveland is now supplied with water from the tunnel under the lake.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been organized at Franklin, Warren county.

Sassafras tea and skimmed milk is the beverage prescribed for topers in the raided towns.

The annual meeting of the Cleveland Presbytery will be held in Westminster next Tuesday.

The rolling mills in the Ohio valley, of which about ten are closed, will try to start this week.

Mr. O. T. Locke, of Tiffin, has purchased the *Grindstone City Advertiser*, of Berea. It is stated that Mr. W. H. Pierce, of Republic, will be editor.

Mr. Piatt Williamson, of New Comerstown, has a coin made in 1722. Above the date are the words "Colonies Francaises;" below, the letter "H;" on the obverse, a crown.

Grandmother Sullivan died at Tiffin, Ohio, on the 27th of February, aged 104 years, 2 months and 1 day. She was the mother of the late Sullivan brothers, merchants, of Tiffin.

The Barber Match Factory at Akron is probably the largest industry of the kind in the United States. Nearly two hundred men, boys, and girls are employed, and the annual sales average $400,000.

A man died in Chillicothe last week of delirium tremens, after having squandered a fortune of $50,000. Had he lived two weeks longer he would have been the recipient of another $50,000 from the estate of a deceased relative.

At the Democratic County Convention held Monday in Tiffin, John McCauley, Esq., was nominated as the Democratic candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. J. D. O'Connor. Mr. McCauley is a lawyer.

Mr. Charles W. Bates, of Newark, an account of whose disappearance has appeared in the COMMERCIAL, is still missing. The Norwalk *Experiment* says: Diligent search and inquiry has only served to confirm the general belief of our citizens that he has been murdered or else met death by accident at or near Niagara Falls. His life was insured to the amount of $8,000, which, of course, will not be paid unless positive proof of his death can be furnished.

A German lady wants to know how it is, in this country, that a child can swear as big a lie as a man—and put the question to Mr. John Sinks, Clerk of the Court, in this way: "Of you blese, oxkuse me. Vill you sharge me nottings ov I ox you a little kestion? De beoples dey not do in dish coontry as they do in Schermany. Vell *I* tink so; vat *you* tinks? I hofe a little law shute de onner day mit a man before a schware, unt dere vas a girl dere not more as schwelf yare olt, unt he yust schware to youst so big a lie as a man. Owver dot ish not recht. Vot you tinks?"—*Dayton Journal.*

AFLOAT ON THE ICE.

Four Hundred and Fifty Men Adrift in Lake Huron—Customs of the French-Canadian Fishermen—Towns on the Ice—A Sudden Thaw and Its Alarming Consequences—Narrow Escape from Death.

BAY CITY, MICH., February 25.—As soon as the mouth of the Saginaw river and the southern part of the bay are frozen over, there springs up annually, as if by magic, another "Bay City," a city of tabernacles. Fishermen, generally French-Canadians and half breeds, gather from all quarters, and on the snow-covered surface of the ice erect the shanties wherein they live till near the end of the winter. These are generally rude structures of boards from seven to twelve feet square, large enough for a Frenchman and a stove. Frequently the mansions of the more aristocratic are mounted on runners, so that when the near neighborhood becomes too thickly settled or "fisherman's luck" proves persistently bad the owner hitches his shaggy ponies to the edifice and moves it bodily seaward, squatting wherever he fancies. Sometimes this settlement extends twenty miles up the bay, and contains 500 or 600 of these shanties.

On Sunday night a strong southwestern wind set in, under whose influence the ice showed signs of breaking. It was not as strong as usual, owing to the mild weather, but no one was prepared for the news which was brought on Monday afternoon that a field of ice several miles in extent, running along the east shore of the bay, commencing near the light-house, had broken up and carried out into the bay 300 or 400 fishermen.

William Sharp brought the first news. He had left his shanty with his horse and sled to buy some fish and had journeyed some miles ere his attention was attracted by the frantic shouts and gesticulations of some Frenchmen. Looking shoreward he was startled and for a moment alarmed to see a ribbon of dark water between himself and land, widening momentarily. He drove rapidly eastward to his shanty, loaded his most valuable goods on his sleigh, and then resumed his course in the hope of reaching the shore ere the water headed him off. It was a hot race, for almost as fast as he drove the watery ribbon unwound itself. Near Fish Point he found the floe almost touching the shore, from which it was separated by the floating porridge of ice always broken off the edge of a field. The various cakes were tossing in the wind, now touching each other, the next minute parted by veins of water, and offered but a precarious footing. So thought some dozen men who had run thither but feared to make the passage. As soon as Sharp turned shoreward they swarmed the sled. It was unpleasant and dangerous work, the horse scrambling and leaping from block to block like a goat, and the sledge as often in the water as on the ice. "The Frenchmen cursed and prayed," said Sharp, till almost ashore, when they rushed from the vehicle and leaped and waded to land, deserting him. He had a desperate struggle to reach the shore, but succeeded and at once headed for Bay City, nearly twenty miles distant, where he arrived at dusk.

His experience will serve to give a general idea of the manner in which the majority of those on the floe escaped. Upon the ice the scene was sufficiently exciting. Some tore down their shanties, probably with the vain idea of making rafts which would not have lived a moment had the ice broken up, and to which, had they lived, they would have been unable to cling in the icy waters. The more matter-of-fact waited developments calmly, but the great majority rushed to the shoreward edge of the field of ice, and there ran wildly up and down, like so many dogs on a deserted ship, shrieking for the help which could not be extended them. When at last the floe had drifted before the wind to the eastern shore, they rushed over the broken ice and through the slushy water to land, danced, shouted, displayed their relief in a hundred extravagant ways, and then made as frantic endeavors to rush back upon the ice and secure the little property they had deserted. None were drowned, though at first rumor circumstantially drowned two men and strewed the ice with some thirty or forty unoccupied hats and coats.

Arthur Stevenson and a party of seven men made their escape last of all from the floe. They unhitched the horse and made him leap and scramble from sheet to sheet of ice, while those behind drew and pulled the sled to shore. Their route was very circuitous, and it took nearly five hours to make six miles. They had been afloat on the floe about twenty hours, escaping on Tuesday about ten o'clock. They reported no one left on the ice.

These were the men on the larger floe which was carried by the wind up the bay and grounded near Sebawaing. The westerly and smaller field of ice contained from seventy-five to one hundred men. It was carried out into the bay on Monday night and the edges were considerably broken up by the sea. This caused some alarm and a great deal of sensational telegraphing about the "slowly waning sheet of ice, frail tenement of a hundred souls," &c. As the ice was nowhere less than a foot in thickness, and in some places nearly two, and the floating drift at the edges broke the force of the waves, there was little cause for these sensational rumors, while no suffering was possible, since the men all had their shanties for shelter, and were abundantly supplied with fuel and provisions. The wind drove them west, and hopes were cherished that their craft would ground; but after confident rumor had saved them the wind veered round, and they drifted back into the bay towards the eastern coast. Up to three o'clock this evening no news had been received, and as a fresh breeze was setting from the northwest, they have probably been drifted to the main pack.

And this is all of a great scare and what might have been a horror of the ice.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Meeting of Stockholders of the Northern Central.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Saturday says: The meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railroad, at Baltimore, on Thursday, was very largely attended. Contrary to general expectation, Colonel Thomas A. Scott was not present, pressing business detaining him in this city.

After the meeting was called to order, the President of the Northern Central, Mr. J. Donald Cameron read the annual report, which document set forth the total earnings of the corporation of the past year at $5,031,365, and gave the total expenses for the same period as $3,447,514, making the net earnings for the past year, $1,583,851, an increase over 1872 in clear profits of $422,082. The earnings, clear of all expenses, were applied as follows:

To the interest on loans, gold premiums, taxes and interest on floating debt	$870,445 34
Rent of leased roads	242,167 00
Extraordinary expenses for maintenance of way, principally on East and West Divisions	215,052 50
Increase on equipment	247,407 61
Total	$1,575,072 45

In reference to the proposed and much discussed lease of the road and its franchises to the Pennsylvania Railroad, the President of the Northern Central said: "At your last meeting a resolution was passed appointing a committee to negotiate with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the permanent lease of your property. Owing to the results of the operations of the road in 1872, the causes of which were referred in our last report, the committee could not get an offer from the Pennsylvania Railroad such as they could recommend to your acceptance, and, believing, after consultation with the officers of the company, that the business of the year just ended would result more favorably, concluded not to press any action until these results could be ascertained. This has only been done within a very short time, too short, indeed, to enable them to take any action in the matter. Your board, still inclining to the belief that your interests can be best served by a lease of the property, if made upon a just and equitable basis, ask you to adjourn this meeting for a reasonable time."

Whereupon Mr. A. L. Snowden moved for an adjournment until April 9, at which date the stockholders are to reassemble for the purpose of electing directors and considering the important proposition of a lease. After a prolonged debate the suggestion of Mr. Snowden was agreed to.

Those opposed to this decision, some forty gentlemen, held an informal meeting after the adjournment of the stockholders, and reviewed the situation. The proceedings had were of a conversational nature solely. An agreement was entered into that at the adjourned meeting the minority will demand a stock dividend upon the valuation of the property of the road over and above the capital of the company, and that they will only consent to the road being leased at 7 per cent.

So far as has unofficially transpired the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad have offered six per cent. per annum as a dividend on a lease, while the opposing stockholders of the Northern Central insisted on eight per cent. Those who have hitherto been inimical to a lease seem now disposed to a compromise.

In reference to the pending negotiations for the consummation of a lease since the last annual meeting ot the stockholders of the Northern Central, Mr. J. D. Cameron said the managers of the Pennsylvania Road asked that an expert might be appointed to examine into the affairs of the Northern Central Road and the request had been granted. The expert was appointed by the Pennsylvania Road, and came to Baltimore to enter upon the duties assigned him, but two ago he was taken ill, and compelled to return to Philadelphia, since which time he has not been able to resume his duties. Mr. Cameron then stated that the Directors of the Northern Central Railway desire some satisfactory arrangement made for the benefit of the minority stockholders, and favored the adoption of the resolution submitted by Mr. Snowden, in order that the expert can make his investigation and report to the Pennsylvania Road.

THE total receipts and shipments of live and dressed hogs at Chicago during the packing season just closed, commencing November 1, 1873, and ending March 1, 1874 were:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Live hogs, No.	2,042,501	613,918
Dressed hogs, No.	196,152	181,685
Total	2,238,653	795,608

The average weight of live hogs this season was 256.74 pounds; last season was 280.15; decrease, 23.41.

THERE has been a new invention to protect banks against robbery by burglary. It is a contrivance for lining the walls, floors, roofs and doors of bank vaults with fragile tubes containing alternately bi-carbonate of soda and sulphuric acid. When these are fractured by the pick of the incautious burglar the union of the two substances forms carbonic acid gas, and the vault is turned into the counterpart of an old well filled with choke-damp, its atmosphere proving fatal to those who breathe it.

The Philadelphia *Press* is consoling itself for the defeat of McClure by reprinting articles from Democratic organs regretting that he was not elected.

GOLD.

The Auriferous Fields of French Guiana—Their Modern Product, and Prospects of the Miners—Exodus of Industrials from Salt Lake—Why They Went Forth, and What They Found.

That the gold fields of French Guiana are being worked with success, is a fact which only recently has been made known to the outside world. On the 18th of December last, a special dispatch from Salt Lake City to the New York *Herald* brought intelligence that well founded rumors were circulating in that city, of vast yields in the French Guiana mines, and that a party of miners had gone there. This intelligence was corroborated by the Salt Lake *Herald* of December 9th, as follows:

The excitement over French Guiana, the newly discovered Eldorado, still continues unabated. Fifteen or twenty miners have recently left this city for that tropical region. Gold in unlimited quantities is said to exist there, with the bed rock only eight feet from the grass roots, and still pitching. As most of our readers understand, French Guiana is a penal colony, situated on the Atlantic slope, South America, about five degrees north of the equator. The principal town, Cayenne, is located on an island, and contains a population of some three thousand inhabitants—a mixture of natives, convicts and soldiers. Explorations have as yet only been pushed forward about seventy miles from the coast, and not over ten miles in any direction from the shores of the navigable rivers, of which there are three in the colony. Auguste Marin, the principal explorer of the country and by whom the gold discovery was made, died near Cayenne on the 25th of June last. His explorations extended for a period of twelve years, and his death was regarded as a national calamity. More is evidently known of these new gold fields in the streets of Salt Lake City than ever was by the French residents of Cayenne or Marin himself. The "Pilgrims" have our best wishes for success. May they find the auriferous fields of South America exceeding their most sanguine expectations.

EXPLORATION.

The little party that set out from Salt Lake was piloted by a man who obtained his information from a company which organized in this city nearly two years ago. The operations of this company have been conducted with great secresy. Yesterday one of its members made to a *Herald* reporter the annexed statement:

About twenty months ago one of the Brazilian Steamship Company's ships sailed from Wilmington, N. C., with merchandise for Para, Brazil. She was commanded by a Captain Howell, who put in at Cayenne for coal. Cayenne is the capital and only seaport town of French Guiana. While in the port Captain Howell heard rumors of

THE EXISTENCE OF GOLD MINES

in the interior, which at first he discredited, but searching inquiries disclosed the facts, not only that the rumored mines were realities, but that they been profitably worked for twelve years. On completing his voyage, the Captain came to New York and imparted the knowledge to a friend, who in turn, made a confident of General Joseph Hays. The General formed a partnership with John A. Ely, of Salt Lake City, owner of the Davenport and Matilda silver mines, Utah, and arrangements were made for prospecting the new gold fields. The schooner Electric Spark was purchased, fitted out and sailed on the 20th of September, 1872. George Chrissman, a mining expert, and John H. Ankers, a sea captain, associated themselves with the enterprise. The schooner reached Cayenne early in November. Ankers was left in command of her, while Howell and Chrissman took a launch and proceeded up the Aproague river to Matroni. The river is navigable for small boats only, being full of shoals and rapids.

LANDING AT MATRONI

they first visited two mines belonging to M. Pouget, and then went into the surrounding mountains, continuing their explorations over a month. They found Pouget's mines, which were being miserably worked, yielding finely, and throughout the country explored the precious metal was discovered in quantities that exceeded their best expectations. Gold was found in fabulous quantities mixed with soil in dust but a few inches below the surface, and, therefore, easy of access, but no implements for collecting it could be obtained.

Satisfied with the prospect, the party returned to the schooner and set sail on the homeward passage, but they were compelled to put into several ports for repairs, the vessel having sprung aleak, and did not arrive here until April last.

In June a second expedition was made, the practical force being increased by Mr. Ely's brother, an old miner, and by Mr. Smith, superintendent of the Davenport mine. This time the country bordering on the Sinamarie river was explored for seventy miles. They found mining parties at intervals along the whole distance, who were

REAPING RICH REWARDS

for their labors, but the system of mining was very incomplete, the workmen being badly supplied with tools and conveniences for pursuing their operations. After spending a month in prospecting Ely and Smith leased 1,600 acres of land at a nominal rental, on which the latter established himself to retain possession. Chrissman sickened and died of bilious fever, and the remainder of the party returned to New York, their object being to procure money, machinery and tools wherewith to begin mining. Immediately after his arrival here Mr. Ely sailed for Europe to dispose of his mine (the Davenport) and convert it into cash. Captain Ankers has forwarded to Smith shovels, picks, hose, a hydraulic machine for washing, &c., and the company is now awaiting Mr. Ely's return to go on and begin to

WORK IN EARNEST.

Among those making these explorations were men who, from years of mining experience, were well qualified to form correct estimate of the value of the mines. They report the prospect brighter than it ever was in California. Thorough investigations revealed the existence of gold in vast quantities. The small number of more enterprising natives who are engaged in gathering the yellow ore are men without experience or the means of developing the resources of the mines.

Since slavery was abolished in the colony, business of all kinds has been steadily falling off, and most of the plantations are now abandoned. The inhabitants are too lazy to work. The principal, and, with the poorer class, sole article of food is cassava, which grows without cultivation. The soil and climate are favorable to agricultural pursuits, but the shiftless people prefer living in indolence, at the point of starvation, rather than make a fat living by tilling the ground. Very few cattle are raised. Salt beef and salt fish are supplied by France, but the demand is hardly sufficient to make the trade remunerative.

THE CLIMATE.

Nine months in the year the weather is clear and the climate healthy, the thermometer averaging ninety-two degrees. About the middle of December a storm of rain sets in and continues, with little abatement, for three months. The "wet period" is attended by its concomitants, colds and fevers, many cases terminating fatally, simply because the inhabitants are too lazy to take care of themselves. In the gold districts the country is mountainous and well supplied with excellent water.

Companies going to the mining regions will have to provide themselves with horses or mules to afford means of transportation. The cost of keeping these animals is trifling, as grass grows in abundance and corn and oats may be raised for less than half of their value here. Conveyance down the rivers to Cayenne can be had on flatboats. The company above referred to will take from New York everything necessary for their purposes, and depend on the country they are going to for nothing but what they can raise from the ground. They revel in visions of quickly acquired wealth.

The United States District Court of Wisconsin decides that where a married woman indorses a note as an accommodation, the debt does not become a charge upon her separate estate.

Thus far considerably less that one-half of the amount of ice usually cut has been secured throughout the country, and as a consequence the article will probably be scarce and dear next summer.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.,
PITTSBURGH, March 4, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R. Ft.	ABOVE L'W W'R. In.	CHANGE —OR— Ft.	CHANGE —OR— In.	DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
Cairo	43	3	+1	3	N. W.	Clear.
Cincinnati	27	8	—0	6	N.	Fair.
Davenport	7	4	+1	0	S. E.	Fair.
Keokuk	6	0	+2	7	S. E.	Clear.
Leavenworth	0	3	..	..	N. W.	Clear.
Louisville	11	3	—1	3	N.	Cloudy.
Memphis	33	10	+1	0	N. W.	Fair.
Nashville	19	4	0	0	N.	Clearing.
Pittsburgh	7	7	+0	2	N. W.	Clearing.
Shreveport	28	7	+0	2	E.	Fair.
St. Louis	10	10	+0	4	......	Clear.
Vicksburg	38	8	+0	8	......	Clear.
Dubuque	4	3	..	..	......	Clear.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—River still falling, with eleven feet two inches in the canal, and nine feet two inches in Indian chute at six P. M. Arrived—Minneola, Cincinnati; Ben Franklin, Memphis; Stella, N. J. Bigley and John Gilmore, with tows, Pittsburgh. Departed—Minneola, Memphis; Franklin, Cincinnati; Mary Houston, New Orleans; Stella and Bigley, Pittsburgh; Gilmore, St. Louis. Cloudy and quite cool.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Arrived—Davenport and Johnson, Keokuk; Crescent City, New Orleans; Wild Duck, Pittsburgh; Lancaster, Grafton; Grand Pass, Illinois river; Joe Kinney, Vicksburg. Departed—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Colossal, Keokuk; Mohawk Belle, Illinois river; Commonwealth, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis. River stationary. Clear and pleasant.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, March 4.—Up—Katie, Babbage and barges. Down—H. C. Yeager. Cloudy and warm. River rising.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Cattle—Receipts 3,800 head; quality generally good. Market active and prices steady and firm; fair to good $4 65a5 25; good to choice $5 35a5 75; extra $6a6 37½; the outside for a lot averaging 16¼ cwt. Shipments 2,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 11,000 head. Market dull and prices dragging; range $4a5 65 for poor to very choice assorted. Shipments 7,850 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,900 head. Good grades fairly active and firmer at $5 30a6 25 for good to choice, with an extra lot, averaging 128 lbs, at $7 00. Shipments 150 head.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, March 4.—Market quiet; middling 15⅛c; low middling 14⅜a14½c; good ordinary 13⅛c. Net receipts 478 bales, grosss 23 bales; exports to coast 583 bales; sales 1,200 bales.

POLITICAL.

State.

NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF INDIANA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., March 4, 1874.

The Indiana *Messenger* mentions Hon. A. W. Taylor, J. A. C. Ruffner, Esq., and John P. Blair, Esq., as candidates for President Judge of Indiana county, in the event of the county being made a separate judicial district.

The Sunbury *American* names Hon. J. B. Linn, present Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Hon. Henry Maxwell don't want the President Judgeship of Northampton.

General.

In Tennessee colored citizens are not allowed to serve as jurors; and they propose to hold a State convention at Nashville on the 28th of April, to consider the matter.

They tell a queer story of the "Grange" at Palmer, Mass. Its Master is horny-handed lawyer; its Steward is connected with a carpet factory; its Secretary deals in hardware; its Assistant Secretary is a druggist; its Overseer is doctor; its Treasurer is a dentist, and its Gatekeeper is—a real farmer, with one other real farmer in the Grange, to keep him from being lonesome.

The Lima *Gazette* says that it is reported that Senator Andrews, of Auglaize, took an oath within a year that he was a citizen of Indiana, and upon that point, the *Gazette* says, an effort will be made to oust Andrews from the Senate. If he has been a citizen of Indiana within a year, he is not a lawful citizen of Ohio, and therefore has no business in the Ohio Senate.

Ohio politicians are greatly agitated by the temperance movement. A distinguished member of the State Legislature, when speaking recently of a liquor law at present before that body, expressed his perplexity at the existing condition of affairs in this forcible way: "I don't see any use in 'em getting up this blasted bill again. We shall be obliged to vote upon it, one way or the other, and either way will kill us down home. As for voting for it, we shall be d—d if we do and d—d if we don't. I hope they will disturb it not, but let it rest. We'll none of it. And what is the use voting upon it in the Assembly and putting our foot in it, one way or the other, when the Constitutional Convention will shortly submit this question to a vote of the people?"

If the Cincinnati *Enquirer* keeps on whacking at its partisan friends in office, on the ground of corruption, there will not be any left in office after awhile. Yesterday it exposed Mr. Paul Reinlein, a Democratic member of the Board of Water Works Trustees, who it accuses of demanding money for his votes upon just claims against the city. The *Enquirer* specifies the names of gentlemen who have been victimized in that way, and the amounts they were required to pay Reinlein to get their just bills paid. The *Enquirer* says "there is no need of investigation. Mr. Reinlein is a rascal. He must resign." Groesbeck, Cook, Kahn, Storns and Reinlein —five leading Democrats, black marked in one short week.—*Dayton Journal.*

STATE NEWS.

Business prospects in Reading are very favorable.

You can fish for trout lawfully after the first of April.

The Grangers have opened a coal yard at Maidencreek, Berks county.

Isaac Law, of West Brandywine, Chester county, died suddenly a few days ago.

Fifteen wells near Karns City are to be bored deeper—down to the fourth sand.

There were seventy buildings erected at North East, Erie county last year.

A lump of coal weighing 3,200 pounds has has been taken from a mine at Osceola.

The police force of Pottstown is a one-horse affair. The solitary policeman has invested in a steed.

The trial of Rose Huston at Norristown, on a charge of infanticide has terminated in a verdict of "not guilty."

The Greencastle Town Council offers fifty dollars for the detection of the roughs who spit tobacco juice on the skirts of ladies.

Fifty-three persons joined the Baptist church at Huntingdon on last Sunday evening.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* is sorry to have to deny the story that Blair's court house is to be enlarged.

Permits for the erection of two hundred and fifty-eight new buildings were issued in Philadelphia during February.

The proprietors of the *Oilman's Journal*, Parker City, propose to issue an afternoon daily in two or three weeks.

A break about one hundred feet long has been made in the big dam at Towanda by floating ice.

C. E. Bishop, of the Oil City *Derrick*, bought $12,000 worth of real estate in Jamestown a few days ago.

The Fanny furnace at West Middlesex, Mercer county, is now making 200 tons of No. 1 foundry iron per week.

A $50,000 fire is reported at Clarion on Tuesday, but no particulars have been received.

A doctor doing business at Petersburg, has been arrested and put in jail at Huntingdon for being too familiar with other women to the neglect of his wife.

Reading saloon keepers have been warned that they must not sell on Sunday, as the ladies are determined that the law shall be enforced.

There have been many deaths among the horses in Greensburg, from some disease which baffles the skill of the veterinary surgeons.

A Pottsville man feels somewhat proud of a pair of socks which he has worn "off and on" for the past twenty-eight years, and a coat and vest of twenty-four years' service.

That awfully wicked man, Mayor Stokley, has just smashed another gambling house, in Philadelphia, by arresting fourteen persons engaged in the great reform game of faro, and capturing the paraphernalia of the institution.

A new life insurance company is projected in Pottsville. It is to be managed on the plan of assessments in case of a death, and will be called "The Pottsville Mutual Protective Association."

From the Corry *Blade* we learn that on Monday a little child of Mr. Myers, the baker, of that city, fell into a tub of hot water and received a scalding which will probably prove fatal.

"A right royal begar" is the term applied by the Reading *Eagle* to a woman in that city, who, owning a brick house and fourteen building lots and having money in bank, goes about asking alms.

Sixteen old ladies, in Northampton county, draw forty dollars per year from the State, their husbands having served in the war of 1812. The pension is paid semi-annually by the Treasurer of the county.

Father Tuigg, of St. John's Catholic church, Altoona, preached a rousing temperance sermon on Sunday, declaring that the man who sold liquor without license was one who neither regarded God or man.

The Greensburg *Tribune* says: One of the bosses of the rolling mill at Scott Dale, was waylaid one evening last week, as he was crossing the bridge, and knocked down and relieved of his pocket-book. Scott Dale is getting lively.

A Christian band of men and women of Union City enter a public protest through the *Times*, against the false scandals circulated in regard to Mrs. Ezra Cooper. They pronounce the reports as unworthy of the least credit or currency.

Mr. John Siney has resigned his position as President of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association of Schuylkill county, in order that may devote his time to the duties of the position of President of the National Association of Miners.

The Kittanning *Free Press* says: Mrs. Sarah Nulton, of this place, mother of Judge Nulton, is in her 97th year, and possesses her mental faculties and physical powers to a remarkable degree. She was born in 1776, and if living will be a centenarian coincident with the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence.

Jack Connors, a Meadville rough, was murdered in a bawdy house at Salamanca, N. Y., on Sunday night, by John Corcoran, a brakeman on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. Corcoran struck Connors over the head with a heavy club, fracturing his skull. The murderer gave himself up to the authorities at Meadville on Monday afternoon.

The Erie *Dispatch*, of the 4th inst., says: Rev. William H. Mills, of Dorchester, Mass., has been called to the rectorship of St. Paul's church, in this city, made vacant by the election of Rev. J. F. Spaulding as Missionary Bishop of Colorado. Having accepted the call, he will, we learn, assume his duties about the middle of April. He is highly spoken of on the score of learning and pulpit ability.

The North East *Sun*, of the 28th ult., says: On Thursday of last week John Kingsley, of Columbus, started from Corry for Salamanca. At the depot he met an acquaintance, by name of Sample, who said he would go with him. After a little talk, Sample asked Kingsley into the water closet with him and offered him a drink. Kingsley told him to drink first, which he pretended to do, after which Kingsley took a good square drink. Sample emptied out the contents of the bottle and handed his friend fifty cents, telling him to go and get some good brandy for their journey. When he came back, Sample was *non est inventus*. Kingsley was taken violently ill on the train, and was cared for by a couple of doctors who were aboard. Judge Pettis, of Meadville, was on the train and took a deposition of the case which brought out the fact that there was a woman at the bottom of the affair. The woman referred to was the wife of Kingsley, whom the husband stated had been very intimate with a man named Cady, and it was thought Sample had been instigated to commit this terrible crime by Cady, the two being intimate friends. The victim was thought to be in a dying condition upon arriving at Salamanca, but subsequently came home and is now about as well as ever. The affair should be thoroughly investigated.

EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Decrease in the Exports to the United States in Several Articles.

The Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following statement, showing decrease in the exports of the following articles from Great Britain to the United States in the month of January, 1874, as compared with those of January, 1873:

Articles.	—Months Ended Jan. 31.— 1873.	1874.
Clothing, value	£30,131	£15,651
Copper, in ingots, cwt	12,065	200
Copper, manufactured, cwt.	310	44
Earthen and china ware, value	£63,033	£31,261
Hardware and cutlery	76,721	57,661
Iron, pig, tons	9,031	6,275
Iron, car, angle, bolt, and rod, tons	3,549	376
Iron, railroad of all sorts, tons	27,833	7,444
Iron, hoop, sheet, and boiler, tons	2,633	722
Lead, pig, rolled, and sheet, tons	789	201
Linen, piece goods, yards	11,387,700	11,121,160
Machinery, value	£59,166	£23,916
Paper, writing and printing, cwt	4,920	1,751
Salt, rock and white, tons	21,516	15,979
Silk, ribbons of all kinds, value	£16,439	£5,590
Silk, articles of silk mixed with other materials, value	£13,667	£7,191
Spirits, gallons	9,015	4,436
Wool, pounds	8,090	7,259
Wool cloths, yards	1,019,050	938,730
Worsted stuffs, yards	11,349,680	8,377,900
Carpets, yards	699,630	510,210
	1872.	1873.
Total exports to the United States in the quarter ended December 31	£8,092,291	£5,809,417
Total for the year ended December 31	40,736,597	33,561,107
Total imports from the United States in the quarter ended December 31	12,705,911	16,054,490
Total imports for the year ended December 31	54,663,948	71,486,045

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above-named apparatus the wants of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and elegance of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine our samples, or send for catalogue. We are able to present many new and elegant designs, and this season have many novel features to produce never before brought out. We also deal in every article appertaining to the business, more specially a full line of extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Sarsaparilla,
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,
Orgeat,	Sherbet,	Peach,
Nectar,	Hock,	Rose,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—viz: purity of production. This has had our closest attention. Every part coming in contract with soda water or syrups is thoroughly coated with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at McClarren & McKennan's drug store, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Colds and Coughs.

Sudden changes of weather are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Take at once "Brown's Bronchial Troches," let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight.

DIED:

HULTON—At Hulton Station, Wednesday morning, 4th inst., ANN HULTON, wife of Jonathan Hulton, Esq. Funeral service at residence, Hulton, FRIDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Carriages leave Lawrenceville Station, Allegheny Valley Railroad, for Allegheny Cemetery at 10 A. M.

McCAIN—On Tuesday, March 3d, 1874, at 10 o'clock P. M., of cerebro spinal meningitis, THEODORE B., son of Daniel and Maria J. McCain, of Braddock's Field, in the nineteenth year of his age. Funeral from the residence of his parents, at Braddock's Field, on THURSDAY FORENOON, at 11 o'clock.

HASTINGS—On Wednesday morning March 4th, 1874, at Wooster, Ohio, Mrs KATE MILLER HASTINGS, wife of Rev. J. M. Hastings. Funeral to proceed to Beulah Burying Ground on arrival of train at Union Depot, on FRIDAY, at 12 noon.

ROBISON—In New York, on Tuesday, March 3d, 1874, ROBERT S., son of Q A. and Bertha Robison, aged fourteen months. Funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, from Union Depot, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITE—On Wednesday morning, March 4th, 1874, at 1 o'clock, CLARA FULTON WHITE. The funeral from the residence of the Misses Fulton, No. 97 Fourth avenue, on FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CAMPBELL—At Scotland, Dakota Territory, February 26, 1874, of pleurisy, NORMAN BRUCE CAMPBELL, only son of Fannie B. and General C. T. Campbell, and grandson of the late Rev. Robert Bruce, D.D., in the twenty-third year of his age. Funeral from the Shady Side Presbyterian Church on THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 117 FOURTH AVENUE.
COFFINS and FUNERAL FURNISHING GOODS of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co in America.
ASSETS, $3,337,489 88.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Livingston & Co.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
CASTINGS,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY.
Postoffice address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the office of the PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY until SATURDAY, March 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the delivery and building of about five (5,000) thousand perches of good SCABBLED RUBBLESTONE. Bids will be received separately, either for the delivery of the Stone and building, or for the Stone alone.

Bidders will give the situation of the quarry from which they propose to furnish the Stone.

A bond will be expected for the performance of the contract.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Direct all proposals to

JOHN H. McELROY,
Engineer Pittsburgh Gas Company.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PITTSBURGH, March 3, 1874.

Notice to Banks and Bankers

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this Office until the 13TH INST., inclusive, addressed to SAMUEL KILGORE, County Treasurer, for Interest on the Current Daily Balances of the County for the ensuing Treasurer's term.

HENRY WARNER, County Controller.

FURNITURE,
At Reduced Prices.
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM,
HALL AND OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HENRY PROUSE COOPER,
English Tailor and Importer,
54 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND AT
8 Sackville St., Piccadilly, London, W.
Gentlemen's Garments made in the most correct styles.
TThs

LADIES,
FOR
Christmas Tree Trimmings,
Fine and Plain Candy,
Manufactured Fresh Every Day,
GO TO
Blair's,
62 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, and
68 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny
6p

I. W. GRUBBS.
Wholesale Dealer in
COAL AND NUT COAL.
Office, 119 WATER STREET.
Special attention given to the supply of
ROLLING MILLS,
BY RIVER IN FLATS.

Mr. M. CONCANON
PRACTICAL OVEN BUILDER,
Respectfully announces that hereafter he can be consulted at the stand of Albert Warren, successor to George Allen,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Cherry Alley.
M. CONCANON.
January 21st, 1874. TThs

Fairbanks Standard
SCALES
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine.
Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c.
Scales Repaired Promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
TThs 48 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

FLOUR—
BEST BRANDS OF
Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In Store and to arrive. For sale by
D. WALLACE.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
Sailing Every Wednesday and Saturday.
THE GREAT FLEET OF 1874.
SCOTIA, RUSSIA, BOTHINA, SCYTHIA, CUBA, ALGERIA, ABYSSINIA, JAVA, CHINA, CALABRIA.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN.—$80, $100, $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, &c., $30, Currency; from Liverpool, Queenstown, &c., $32, Currency.
Passengers also booked to and from Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, &c., at low rates.
DRAFTS issued at Lowest Rates.
For Cabin or Steerage Passage apply to
JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD .... Managers.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF
Mrs. JAS. A. OATES,
And Her Celebrated Opera Troupe.
THURSDAY, March 5th,
KING'S SECRET.
Friday, Benefit of Mrs. Oates—GRAND DUCHESS.
Saturday—FORTUNIO
Matinee—MAD. ANGOT'S CHILD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
V. E. BEAMER .... Lessee.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
(THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,)
From the Eleventh Street Opera House, Philadelphia,
Introducing AN ENTIRE NEW ENTERTAINMENT, with all the Special Features as given the past winter. Mr. J. L. CARNCROSS and entire Company appearing. Seats secured one week in advance at the Academy and at Hale's Music Store, 103 Smithfield street.
SCALE OF PRICES—Gallery, 25c; Dress Circle, 50c; Orchestra Circle, 75c; Orchestra Chairs, $1 00; Private Boxes, $8 00. No extra charge for secured seats.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER—
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE .... Lessees and Managers.
H. W. WILLIAMS .... Stage Manager.
TO-NIGHT—Sam Collyer's Sensational Drama, "The Dead Boxer." A grand assault at arms in ring costume. All the great Stars in a new Olio.
Friday—Benefit of Sam. Collyer.

AMERICAN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
29 and 31 Fifth Avenue.
Piano, Violin, Singing, Flute, Cornet, Harmony, etc.,
TAUGHT BY THE BEST MASTERS.
Students may begin at any time.
Circulars at the Office and Music Stores.
Evening Lessons in all Branches.

LECTURES.

Library Lectures.
SUPPLEMENTARY COURSE.
THE GREAT ORATOR,
Mr. John B. Gough,
Will Deliver his New and Brilliant Lecture, entitled
"Night Scenes in a Great Metropolis,"
On Thursday Evening, February 5th.
To accommodate those who were unable to obtain good seats the Committee will
Reserve the Entire House.
Sale of Seats at H. KLEBER & BRO.'S, 122 Wood street, at 9 A. M., Thursday.
Tickets, with Reserved Seats......75 Cents
The usual Concert by the Great Western Orchestra, from 7 to 8.
Lecture precisely at 8.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.
MISS JANE O. DEFOREST
Will address the Woman Suffrage Association of this city on NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, March 5th, at 7½ o'clock, at the Temperance Alliance Rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. Admission 25 cents.

FOR SALE.

TO MILLERS!
I WILL SELL OR LEASE ON LONG TIME MY
Mill and Woolen Factory,
Situated at Saint James, Missouri,
On Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, 103 miles from St. Louis, in the heart of the country raising the best wheat grown in the State.
The Mill is capable of turning out TWO HUNDRED BARRELS OF FLOUR PER DAY; built of Brick, in the most substantial manner, with all the LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY.
The Mill has a home market for all the offal and coarse grades of Flour.
The Factory
Has also the LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY and capable of turning out 225 YARDS OF JEANS PER 12 HOURS. Address
WM. JAMES,
ST. JAMES, MISSOURI.

To Furnacemen.
I will Sell or Lease on Royalty Four or Five of the Largest Deposits of
Blue Specular and Red Oxide Iron Ores,
In the State of Missouri, situated within four miles of the Cuba and Salem Railroad or Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.
Also, the BEST SITE FOR A CHARCOAL FURNACE AND FORGE in the State, within about ten miles of the Cuba and Salem Railroad.
Address
WILLIAM JAMES,
ST. JAMES, MISSOURI.

FOR SALE.
Elegant Residence
No. 150 PENN STREET.
House is large and well finished; contains 8 Rooms, large Double Parlor, Bathroom, Laundry Room, Wash house, with Stationary Wash Tubs, Water Closet, finished Attic; Cellar under whole House and Cellar Floor cemented; Furnace in Cellar, Range in Kitchen. Hot and Cold Water in Kitchen, Bathroom and Washhouse; Marble Mantels; elegantly papered and painted, and hall papers varnished. The House is finished in good style, with all modern improvements, and in one of the most desirable localities on Penn street.
The new bridge now being built from the Point in Pittsburgh to Allegheny city will add greatly to the value of this property, and being in a good neighborhood, convenient to market and business portion of the city, make this property specially desirable for a home. For price and terms, inquire of
C. H. LOVE,
Real Estate Broker, 121 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
AT HAZELWOOD.
The undersigned offers for sale a limited number of Lots, fronting on Second avenue, at Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward. The property is easy of access by rail, and the improvement of Second avenue, which will be completed in a few months, will render the locality one of the most desirable in the vicinity of the city. The Property is suitable for either Business or Dwelling Houses. Terms easy. Apply to
GEO. T. OLIVER,
TThs Attorney, No. 67 Grant street.

FOR SALE.
YOUGH HOUSE,
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.
Being about to retire from business, I will sell all the Furniture, Billiard Tables and Household Effects of the above well known Hotel by private contract, or if not so disposed of, by Public Sale on the 26TH OF MARCH NEXT.
DAVID MAHANEY.

STEAM ENGINES
FOR SALE,
Of the following dimensions: 16x30, 15x48, 14x30, 12x24, 10x18, 10x22, 9x14, 8x24, 8x12.
Also prepared to furnish to order ENGINES OF ALL SIZES.
Particular attention paid to WINDING and HOISTING ENGINES and FIXTURES FOR COAL WORKS, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Band Wheels, Pulleys, Grate Bars, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c.
T. CARLIN,
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188 and 190 Lacock, and 37 and 39 Sandusky Streets, ALLEGHENY.
186. TThs

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

$1,000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TThs